

D-81 55-D

CONFIDENTIAL

Police Advisor. File No. 16

March 17, 1939

T. Suwa Esq.,

Police Advisor,

Shanghai City Government.

Re---Uniforms intended for use by advisors,
instructors and other officers of the Police
Administration.

The following notice regarding the adoption of uniforms and insignia for use by advisors and other officers below the rank of advisors in the Provincial and City Government Police Bureau is issued for information:-

	<u>Uniform</u>	<u>Insignia</u>
Military officer above non-Commissioned Officer	Army uniform	Plum blossom and star adopted by the Special Service Organ.
Officers other than the above	Uniform of army employee	

Remarks: -An non-commissioned officer may use the uniform of an army employee.

The Advisory Section will later adopt an insignia.

Notes:-

1. Except on formal occasions, a simple dress resembling a military uniform may be used but care should be exercised so as not to lose dignity. A sword may be carried.
2. No officers except officers attached to the special service are allowed to wear Chinese clothing.

S. Kawauchi

Advisor of
the Ministry of Home Affairs.



P.A. to D.G. (Sp. Br.)

Date October 23, 1939.

(Special Branch) Office Notes

All Sections of Special Branch to note
attached Divisional Memo:

S.1

S.2

S.3

S.4

S.5

C.S.6

C. G. G. G.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp.Br.)

October 21, 1939.

Divisional Memo. No. 291

Divisional Officers.
D.D.C's (For information).

Protection Against Terrorist Activities.
Warning to Licensees.

In order to prevent terrorist activities directed against Japanese subjects, Chinese Officials of the Reformed Government and notable politicians whilst attending parties at Hotels, Restaurants, Sing Song and Lodging houses situated South of the Creek, the Licensees or Managers of all such establishments will be warned that they must notify the Police immediately reservations for such parties are made.


In order to give full effect to these instructions a copy of the attached warning notice will be handed to the Licensees or Managers of all Hotels, Restaurants, Sing Song or Lodging houses.

The notices will be stamped with the chop of the issuing station, and each recipient will sign a duplicate copy which will be kept on file.

Senior detectives will arrange for the immediate investigation of all reports received.

Officers in Charge will supply the necessary number of men on receipt of their reports.

Should the station staff be found at any time inadequate to cope with the number of calls received, D.C. (Divisions) will arrange for assistance to be supplied by the Reserve Unit on request.


D.C. (Divisions).

Distribution:

C.F.	Stations
D.C. (Crime)	Quartermaster
D.C. (Sp.Br.)	Reserve Unit
S.D.C.	Tr. Depot
D.C. (C)	Transport Office
D.C. (For.Br.II)	Liaison Officer
	(Legal Dept.)

A.C. (A. & T.R.)	Jud. Police
A.C. (Sikhs)	Pay Office
A.C. (T)	C.C.R.
Sen. Detectives	

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Terrorist Activities.

WARNING TO LICENSEES.

The licensees or managers of all Hotels, Restaurants, Sing Song and Lodging Houses within the International Settlement are hereby warned that they must immediately inform the Police Station of the district in which their premises are situated when rooms or tables are reserved for parties which are known to include Japanese subjects, officials of the Reformed Government or other notable Chinese politicians or advisors to extra Settlement authorities. Should the identity of such guests be unknown prior to their arrival the Police Station must be notified by telephone immediately they are identified or their identity is suspected. Failure to comply with these instructions will result in immediate suspension of licenses.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

I acknowledge receipt of one copy of this notification.

Signed

Licensee/Manager of the

Date

爲恐怖活動警告領照人事

照得凡在公共租界內領有旅館餐館書寓及棧房執照者或爲該項事業之管理者倘遇客人預定房間或酒席而該項客人中如有日本人或維新政府人員或其他政界聞人或界外當道之顧問等務須立即報告該管捕房若在客人未到之前無從識別則於其已到之後認有或疑有上項人物在內者應立即用電話通知就近捕房違者捕房即將其執照暫行吊銷務希對於此項警告遵照辦理爲要

警務處長

茲接得上項通知書壹紙

館

書寓

領照人簽
管理人簽

年
月
日

Shun Pao :- 5.10.39 (PM)

CONSOLIDATED TAX BUREAU TO COME UNDER CONTROL OF "REFORMED
GOVERNMENT"

Since his assumption of the post of Chief of the Japanese sponsored Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei Consolidated Tax Bureau, Zau Shih-chun (邵武軍) has amassed a fortune. The "Reformed Government" has repeatedly attempted to seize the Bureau but without result.

It is learned that the Consolidated Tax Bureau will now be handed over to the "Reformed Government" for control, and that the latter regime has detailed officials to Shanghai by train to take over the Bureau.

No confirmation so far

See Report dated July 24, 1939.

Jan 7/40

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8155 D

C.I., Special Branch *Shanghai*

REPORT

Date September 14 1939.

Subject. "Reformed Government Martyrs", published in an Annual of the
"Reformed Government."

Made by S. R. L. Chin Tse Liang Forwarded by *R. W. Mac Callie D.S.I.*

The persons listed hereunder, who were
assassinated in Shanghai, are mentioned in an Annual
published by the "Reformed Government" during August,
1939, as having rendered valuable service to the
said government and having sacrificed their lives for
"New China." A copy of the Annual has been purchased
and is on file with Section 1, Special Branch:

Name	Position	Date and place of assassination
Chen Loh (陳 錄)	Minister of Foreign Affairs, "Reformed Govt".	10.2.39 at his home, 668/25 Yu Yuen Road, C.C.I.
Tang Shao Yi (唐紹 儀), premier of former Peking Government.	- - - -	30.9.38, at his home, 18 Route Ferguson, French Concession.
Chow Fung Chi (周 鳳岐), ex-Com- mander of 26th Army (1927).	Pacification Department of "Reformed Govt"	7.3.38, on Avenue du Roi Albert, French Concession.
Li Kuh Jih (李國 杰)	Ex-General Manager of China Steam Navigation Company.	21.2.39, on Sinza Road.
Yu Ta Yung (余大 雄)	Councillor to the Ministry of Interior of "Reformed Govt."	16.10.38, Room 606, New Asia Hotel, corner of Tiendong & North Szechuen Road.
Mau Yoh Hong (馬 育航)	Advisor to Legis- lative Yuan of "Reformed Govt."	29.1.39, Sun Sun Hotel, Kweichow Road.
Dau Feh (屠復)	President of "Shanghai Dis- trict Court of "Reformed Govt."	16.2.39 on Rue Amiral Bayle.

*DC. Comm
of interest
to C.I.*



*The Chinese
published Index.*



*Filed
10.5.39
15.9*
FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date19...

Subject.....

- 2 -

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

Wang Bao An (任保安)	Chief of Lane Bureau of "Shang- hai Municipal Administrative Office," footung.	10.1.38, Doong Shing Loo Res- taurant, 104 Footchow Road.
Zien Ying Tsing (錢應清)	Departmental Chief of Ministry of Finance of "Re- formed Govt."	20.11.38, at his home No. 10, Lane 61, Sau Ha Jao, Hart Road.
Wang Yung (陳雲)	Chief of Nantao Branch of "Shang- hai Municipal Administrative Office."	20.1.38, Sinza Road.
Lieu Cong Foh (劉宏福)	Sectional Chief of the "Salt Administration" of the "Reformed Govt." 1101 Sinza Road.	22.8.38 on Bubbling Well Road.
Yue Yao Tsang (俞耀章) alias Yue Cen Ming (俞安民)	Chief of Kading Police Bureau (Japanese spon- sored).	12.11.38, on Chekiang Road near Footchow Road.
Keng Shou Pao (耿壽寶)	Chief Detective of "Western Branch Police Bureau", of "Shanghai City Government."	1.2.39, off Connaught Road, C.C.I.
Zien Hwa (錢華)	Chief editor of "Crystal" newspaper and assistant editor of Shun Pao.	6.2.39 on Race Course Road near Yu Ya Ching Road.
Loh Ian Hung (陸伯鴻)	Chief of Shanghai Citizens' Society (Pro-Japanese).	30.12.37, in French Con- cession.
Loh Lien Kwei (陸連奎)	Chinese Superinten- dent of S.M.P.	18.8.38 on Canton Road.
Tseu Chi Daung (周紀堂)	Chief of Kiangsu & Chekiang Joss Paper Tax Bureau.	7.2.39, on Sinza Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19...

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Lung Tse Ming Chief of Shipping 29.8.38, on
(陳德銘) Control Office of Yu Ya Ming
alias Lung Yoh Shanghai Municipal Road.
Sung (陳福生) Administrative Off.

Beh Fu Liang
C. D. I.

D. I. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.5, Special Branch *Subd.*

REPORT

Date September 9, 1939.

Subject Movements of Notables.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Golder

Information has been obtained that Chen Cheh-min (陳則民), Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government under the "Reformed Government," together with a number of other high Nanking officials arrived in Shanghai from Soochow at 7.30 p.m. September 8th.

On the same train were some 300 members of the "Pacification Corps" from Wusih, who it is stated will proceed from Shanghai to Canton by Japanese ship.

E. M. Golder
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch)

*File
in Golder*

22236

8150

12 2 37

Aug 12 1939

Mr. Lien Yu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government, has been appointed Minister of Industries in succession to Mr. Wang Tze-hui, who has resigned. Mr. Hsia Chi-feng, Vice-Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

C. S. S. S.

Dr. H. H. H.

17/4

1/8

8155-D
Shun Pao :- 28-7-39 (P)

ZAU SHIH-CHUIN LEAVES FOR TOKYO

Zau Shih-chuin (邵式軍), who was appointed Chief of the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei Consolidated Tax Bureau a year ago, is now a millionaire. Employees of the

Bureau are all following Zau Shih-chuin's example and are making squeeze. The "Reformed Government," however, is dissatisfied with Zau and is attempting to force him to relinquish his post. A man named Nyien (嚴) will be appointed to succeed him.

✓ Zau became afraid and left for Nanking to call on the authorities. He has now secretly left for Japan to undertake certain activities to enable him to keep his post.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date July 24 1939. 37

Subject (in full) Reported resignation of Zau Shih Chun, Director of the
Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei Consolidated Tax Bureau.
Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The reported resignation of Zau Shih Chun
(邵式軍), Director of the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei
Consolidated Tax Bureau, cannot be confirmed.

It does not appear likely that he will be
removed from office by the Reformed Government,
although high officials connected with the latter
Government are envious of his profitable position.

Zau has operated the Bureau on contract
system and the success he has attained has been
much appreciated and supported by influential Japanese.

Until the Nanking Government is changed,
Zau Shih Chun's position as Director of the Tax Bureau
appears to be quite safe.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE
247

Shun Pao

ZAU SHIH-CHUN TO RESIGN FROM KIANGSU-CHEKIANG-
ANHWEI CONSOLIDATED TAX BUREAU

The Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei Consolidated Tax Bureau has hitherto been independent.

It is learned that it will soon be taken over by the Ministry of Finance of the "Reformed Government" and that Zau Shih-chun (邵武軍), Chief of the Consolidated Tax Bureau, will be compelled to resign. Nyi Chia-ts (嚴家熾), the Finance Minister, will act concurrently as Chief of the Bureau.

CHINA PRESS.

JUL 2 1939

Hua Hsing Manager Alleged Killed In Nanking 'Poison Party'

Death by poisoning and not by natural causes claimed the life of Chen Chin-tao, manager of the Hua Hsing Bank, according to reports from Nanking. Chen died in Shanghai two days after attending the "poison party" at the Japanese Consulate-General in Nanking on June 16 last when a party of 20 key members of the "Reformed Government" and prominent military and consular officials sickened after toasting the guest of honor, Mr. Tomesaburo Shimizu, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Though first-class medical attention was available from Japanese army surgeons and physicians from the Dojinka Hospital, Chen Chin-tao refused treatment and ordered a special plane for Shanghai so that he could be attended by his own doctor. The delay proved fatal.

The information from Nanking revealed that the poisoned wine had been administered by a table servant employed in the Consulate-General for many years. Earlier he had spirited his family away to safety and he himself did not wait to see the result of his handiwork. A process of elimination by beatings has failed to produce either the culprit or the slightest information concerning the administration of the poison.

Investigations around Nanking by the Japanese have established that the poison probably belonged to the bella donna group. Inquiries into the killing of Chen and the two young Consulate chancellors are still being carried out with undiminished zeal by the Japanese police in Nanking.

CO. 8. 5. 1. 2/17
E 2/17
28 4/17
R. 2/17

Miscellaneous File No. 223/39.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Confidential

REPORT

Hongkew Station, 8155-D

Date July 5th, 1939.

Subject. Further report on "Reformed Government" Notifications posted in Eastern District.

Made by. Det. Insp. A. Telfer. Forwarded by.

Sir,

In connection with the information given in Special Branch Registry File No. D.8155D from observations on the morning of July 5th, 1939 it was discovered that "Reformed Government" posters referring to recruits wanted for the River Police and notifications from Ministry of Communications were posted on the walls of the following places:-

At the corner of Woosung and Range Roads.

Rear of Hongkew Station Boone Road.

Lane 309 Range Road.

House 387 Boone Road.

Houses 1338 and 877 N. Szechuen Road.

Houses 400 and 366 Haining Road.

At the corner of N. Soochow and Chapoo Roads.

House 84 N. Soochow Road near Woosung Road corner.

S.M.C. Public Latrine corner of Chapoo and Boone Roads.

Houses 146 and 136 Quinsan Road and corner of Quinsan and Chapoo Roads.

House 70 Miller Road.

At the corner of Fearon and Broadway.

Houses 281, 236 and 208 Broadway.

At the corner of Minghong Road and Broadway.

At the corner of Minghong and Woosung Roads.

The posters will be removed on the first favourable period arising.

D.D.O. "C".

Alexander Telfer
Det. Insp.



Confidential

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Hongkew Station,

Date July 5th, 1939

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Houses 281, 236 and 208 Broadway.

At the corner of Minghong Road and Broadway.

At the corner of Minghong and Woosung Roads.

The posters will be removed on the first

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FILE

D.D.O."G".

Alexander Telfer
Det. Insp.

MR
M. J. Robertson
S.B. (Special Branch)

Per 13/7.

S.I.

12/7.

CONFIDENTIAL

FM 2
G. 93M-1-39
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *Establish*,
REPORT

Date *July 7, 1939.*

Subject. *Ministry of Communications of Reformed Government - promotes a movement to safeguard railway communications in Japanese occupied areas.*

Made by *D.I. Pan Lien Pih* Forwarded by *C. Gleanford D.I.*



The Ministry of Communications of the Reformed Government has sponsored a movement to safeguard the railway communications in the Japanese occupied areas and has ordered the various official organs under the "Reformed Government" to organize "railway protection societies" among the people residing in railway zones. The "Shanghai City Government" is also reported to have received instructions from the ministry of Communications regarding this matter and to have, in turn, issued an order to its subordinate organs in the following terms:-

- (1) Villages located within three kilometres of a railwayline shall be known as railway protection villages.
- (2) Railway protection societies shall be organized in these villages with the head men of the villages as the chairmen.
- (3) The village head men shall direct the villagers in guarding duties to prevent destruction of railwaylines by bandits.
- (4) No persons shall be allowed to walk on the railway tracks or place obstacles thereon.

Comm. of Police
Sigs

The Robertson

D.I. (Sp. Br.)

FILE

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

W.S. & G.

282

7/7

8155 D
7 7 39

July 4, 39.

The Secretary,
S. M. C.

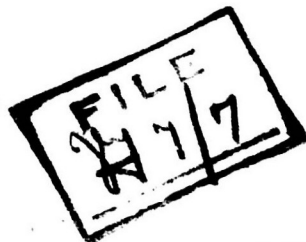
**Subject:- Reformed Government Notifications
posted in Eastern District.**

I forward herewith copy of a Police report on
the above mentioned subject.

The following instructions have been issued:-

"Remove notices in the Settlement.

If objection by Japanese Authorities, no clash,
but Police withdraw and put up full report at once."



Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

WPY/.

Name and Designation	
D. C. B. S.	[Signature]
	[Signature]

FILE

H 7/7

D.O. C.
D.O. D. R.C.

Necessary action taken
vide C.P.'s instructions.



S.1, Special Branch.

June 30, 1939.

"Reformed Government" notifications posted in Eastern District.

Copies of an official notification issued by the Ministry of Communications of the "Reformed Government" dated June 22 are found posted at the following places:-

On a wall near 220 Broadway.

Broadway near the Broadway Bridge.

On a wall near 270 Broadway East.

427 Broadway East.

1060 Broadway East.

248 Yangtszepoo Road.

557 Yangtszepoo Road.

A summarised translation of the notification is given hereunder:-

Notification of Ministry of Communications of the "Reformed Government"

With a view to unifying navigation administration and protecting the interests of the navigators, a Navigation Bureau has been established with the approval of the Administrative Yuan and rules that all navigators should apply to the bureau for measurement, inspection and registration of their vessels before June 30. A notification to that effect was issued in March. As the concluding date of the registration is approaching, the same order is hereby re-published and those navigators who have not complied with the order should do so without delay, failing which the Navigation Bureau will be instructed to enforce the regulations governing same and prevent the steamers concerned from operating, or cancel the ownership.

Certified true copy.

J. F. Lovell

Kiang Hung-chih (江洪志),
Minister of Communications.

Copies of a notification of the "Pacification Department of the "Reformed Government" are also found exhibited on walls at 885 and 1060 Broadway East. The notifications relates to the recruiting of students for the "Water Police School" and intimates that applicants should call at 20 Szechuen Li, North Szechuen Road, for enlistment not later than June 30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Reference Slip from O. i/c. Division

To:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.O. "A"	For necessary action
D.O. "B"	Furnish data
D.O. "C"	Investigate and report
D.O. "D"	Note and return
i/c Central	Report present status
i/c Louza	Submit recommendation
i/c Chengtu Rd.	For further report
i/c Gordon Rd.	For opinion
i/c B'Well	See me in re:
i/c Pootoo Rd.	See writer direct
i/c Sinza	For comment
i/c Hongkew	Attach Record
i/c West H'kew	File
i/c Kashing Rd.	Pass to You
i/c Dixwell Rd.	
i/c Wayside	
i/c Y'Poo	
i/c Yulin Rd.	
C/Registry	

Senior Detectives to note.

Initials <i>R.C.</i>	For File.....
Date <i>5. 1. 39</i>	Date.....

Noted and Returned	Date
--------------------	------

Sen Wio to see

Disinfect Re forward direct to D.O.D. Division

Initials <i>Deb</i>	For File.....
D. O. "C".	
Date <i>4. 7. 39</i>	Date.....

Noted and Returned <i>Gary J. Watson</i>	Date <i>5/7/39</i>
--	--------------------

FM. 1

Memorandum.

To Shanghai



DC (Div)

Remove notices in
K Settlement.

If objective of Japanese
action, as check, but
Peking is the main point in
full report of area.

PH

Cpy to Sec with
above note of instructions
issued.

RB

Miscellaneous
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 223/39.

Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date July 5th, 1939.

Subject (in full) "Reformed Government" Notifications posted in Eastern District.

Made by Det. Insp. A. Telfer, Forwarded by

Sir,

In connection with the information given in Special Branch Registry File No. D.8155D it was verified on the afternoon of July 4th, 1939 that the "Notification of Ministry of Communications of the "Reformed Government" posters were at the following places:-

No. 210 Broadway (not 230).

Broadway near Broadway Bridge.

No. 427 Broadway.

The one which was referred to as being at No. 270 Broadway East had gone.

The first opportune moment arising the posters will be removed.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,



Alexander Telfer

Det. Insp.

D.D.C. "C".



Confidential

*Copy for Capt Smyth
D.D. (Lws.).*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI M.P.

File No.

855 D

S.I., Special Branch

39 6 39

REPORT

Date June 30, 19 39

Subject. "Reformed Government" notifications posted in Eastern District.

Made by D.S.I. Kuo Yen-ken.

Forwarded by

C. C. Gao. S.I.

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Kiang Hung-chih (江洪杰),
Minister of Communications.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

(2)

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

The notification relates to the recruiting of students for the "Water Police School" and intimates that applicants should call at 20 Szechuen Hi, North Szechuen Road, for enlistment not later than June 30.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

E
D. O. D.
C. 30/6

Notification of the Ministry of Communications of the "Reformed Government" regarding the registration of steamers, which appears in the Sin Shun Pao dated June 15, 1939.

維新政府交通部佈告

字第四號

赴該局行上項手續本部為實行政令起見應即由航政局對於未登記之船舶照業禁止其航行或取消其船舶所有權事關各航商切身利害毋得輕率自誤至應依此佈

為佈告事查本部為統一航政維護航商權益起見經呈奉行政院核准設立航政局處理全國航政事宜並規定全國各航商應於本年六月三十日以前向該局照章登記其逾期不登記者則一經期限屆滿如仍未登記者即由航政局對於未登記之船舶照業禁止其航行或取消其船舶所有權事關各航商切身利害毋得輕率自誤至應依此佈

部長 江洪

17954
8155-2
23 6 37

SHANGHAI TIMES.

JUN 23 1929

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Notification No. 4

WHEREAS, with the object of placing the shipping administration under the Government control and of protecting the commercial shipping interest, this Ministry, with the approval of the Executive Yuan, has established Bureau for shipping affairs for the purpose to conduct matters pertaining to national shipping; and whereas, order to all shipping merchants was issued that applications for survey of ships and registrations thereof be filed with the Bureau not later than June 30 of this year under this Ministry notification No. 3 on March last, as may be seen from the official record.

The time limit as above-mentioned is soon due and though majority of shipping merchants has acted upon the order, there are those who appear to hesitate to comply with the same with the intention to evade. The Ministry is concerned with the welfare of those merchants that their interest should be safeguarded, hereby draws their attention to the former notification and orders them to attend the Bureau before the end of June of this year for the application of survey of ships and fulfil such requirements for registration without delay, and further warns that when the time limit is expired and the obligations are not being fulfilled, this Ministry, in the execution of lawful order, shall direct the Shipping Bureau to deal with those non-registered ships, either to withhold them from movement or to cancel their right of ownership of the vessels, thereby involving themselves in loss through their own misconduct.

Signed.—KIANG HUNG JEIH,
Minister of Communications.

Dated:—22nd of June of the 28th year.

31982

THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
NOTIFICATION No. 3

IT is hereby notified that the Bureau for Shipping Affairs having now been established at No. 55 North Szechuen alleyway of North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, Shipowners and persons engaged in shipping business, for the protection of their rights and privileges, are to apply to the abovementioned Bureau for registration of their ships and ship certificates under the regulations specified as follows:—

ARTICLE I. All shipping regulations, except those being revised and promulgated by the Ministry of Communications, are to remain in force, provided that they are not in conflict with the laws governing the General Administration of the Government.

ARTICLE II. All shipowners are to apply to the Bureau for Shipping Affairs for Survey of their ships and for such requirements pertaining to registration not later than 30th of June, 1939. If no application is filed within the time and no reason to justify same, the Bureau is authorized to report to the Ministry of Communications for permission either to prohibit the operation of the ships concerned or to cancel the right of ownership of the ships.

ARTICLE III. All Chinese vessels that transferred their ownership to other Nationality after the commencement of the present military hostilities are not recognized unless the Bureau for Shipping Affairs approves of the bona fides of such transfers and their owners apply to the Ministry of Communications for recognition to be given.

ARTICLE IV. Chinese boats and sailing ships admitted in their respective guilds are required to apply to the Bureau for Shipping Affairs for survey and inspection and to effect all requirements for registration.

Nanking, March 30, 1939.

30.6.39

MEMO.

DC Dms

Further to
* report of 29/6/39.

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Thos Roberton

D. C. Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch ~~REPORT~~

Date May 2 1939

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

Subject New Appointments in the Reformed Government.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The following orders appeared in the official gazette of the Reformed Government No. 49 dated April 10:-

"Yen Chia Chi (嚴家熾) is appointed Acting Minister of Finance during the absence on sick leave of Chen Ching Tao (陳錦濤), the Minister". (Antecedents of both Ministers were given in report dated March 13, 1939).

"Chen Chun (陳羣), Minister of Interior, is appointed concurrently the President of the Police Academy (Nanking)" (Biography of Chen was made subject of report dated November 14, 1938).

"Jen Yuan Tao (任援道), Pacification Minister, is appointed concurrently President of the Pacification Officers School (綏靖軍官學校)". (In other words, it is really a Military School under Japanese supervision). Biography of General Jen was given in a previous report.

FILE

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

E.
French Police

DBL
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
25

SHANGHAI

MUNICIPAL POLICE

SECRET

REPORT

S.2 Special

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 8155-D
Branch Section 3

Date March 23 19 39.

Subject..... Kao Kwan Wu and Tsu Yau.

Made by..... and Supt. Tan Shao Liang
Forwarded by.....

With reference to Kao Kwan Wu (高冠吾) and
Tsu Yau (朱曜) whose names are mentioned in the Reformed
Government Gazette dated March 13, enquiries have been
made regarding their antecedents.

Kao Kwan Wu is a native of Kiangsu, age about
52. He received his education in the Paoting Military
Academy. During Yuan Shih Kai's regime he was Defense
Commissioner of Hsuechow and in 1930 he served under
General Chien Ta Chun, then Woosung-Shanghai Defense
Commissioner, as his Chief of Staff. Nothing was heard of
him since until recently when he joined General Jen Yuan Tao, 任援
Minister of Pacification of the Reformed Government.
General Jen was the first Mayor of Nanking when the city
fell into the hands of the Japanese and it is imagined
it was through Jen's recommendation that Kao was given the
present post.

Nothing is known locally of Tsu Yau. This
name is apparently fictitious.

FILE

DBP.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

27/3



D.C. (Special Branch)

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

Comm
Informations
John Robertson
DC (S.B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. 2 Special Branch
No. S. B. D. 81550
Date March 16 1939
D. C.

Subject..... New appointments by the Reformed Government of Nanking.

Made by..... and..... Forwarded by..... Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The following appointments appear in the official gazette of the Nanking Reformed Government, No. 45, dated March 13, 1939 :-

"Kao Kwan Wu (高冠吾) is hereby appointed Mayor of the Nanking City Government."

"The Nanking Municipal Administration is to be known as the Nanking City Government."

"Tsu Yau (朱曜) is hereby appointed Director of the General Opium Suppression Bureau." (opium monopoly).

The following is translation of an extract from the same Gazette : Ho Tsan (何讚), late Mayor of Hangchow, whose brilliant career and popularity has won the love and support of the people, was recently murdered and several members of his family wounded during the tragedy. In addition to the issue of a gratuity of the special grade, the biography and all affairs concerning his loyal service are to be put on record for historical purposes by the Ministry of Home Affairs as an expression of the Government's regrets."

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DB.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
16/5

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :- 14-4-39 (1939)

SHANGHAI CITY GOVERNMENT TO BE REORGANIZED

According to information disclosed by certain puppet officials, the Shanghai City Government will be reorganized this month. Fu Siao-en will be transferred and Kao Kwei-ngoo (IRI), Mayor of Nanking, will succeed him as Mayor of Shanghai. It is reported that the change is being made because of dissatisfaction with Fu Siao-en on the part of the Japanese Special Service Organ.



W. I. Pan
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W. I. Pan

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SECRET
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. REGISTRY
No. 3. 5. D. 2558
Date March 14 1939.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Subject..... Wang Yin Tai, legal practitioner, to be appointed Minister
..... of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government.
Made by..... and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to information from pro-Japanese sources Wang Yin Tai (王蔭泰), who until recently was practising law in Shanghai, is endeavouring to secure the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Reformed Government which was rendered vacant through the murder of Chen Loh on February 19, 1939.

Lien Yu (廉陽), the present Acting Minister, it is understood, has had no experience as a diplomat and his official career or popularity can not be compared with that of Wang Yin Tai.

FILE

Wang who is 53 years of age, is a native of Chekiang. After completing his education in China, he studied law in Japan and later in Germany. Between 1913 and 1920, he served on various Government Commissions, such as the Commission for Diplomatic and Consular Service, the Civil Service Commission, the Law Drafting Committee, Legal Advisor to the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property in 1917, member of Special High Commission to Japan in the same year. Later he went to Mongolia on a mission and held various posts in Manchuria when General Chang Tso Lin was in power. He was Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1926, Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1927 and Minister of Justice in 1928. He retired in 1929, came to Shanghai and practised as a lawyer with an office at 212 Kiangse Road.

Lien Yu used also to practice law in Shanghai but he was not a success. He went to Wusih and became a procurator. He was recommended to the post of Vice Minister by Chen Cheh Ming the Civil Governor of Kiangsu of the Reformed Government, both



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-2-

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Chen and Lien being educated in Japan. Lien's qualifications in the diplomatic service are not considered by the Japanese as being up to the mark.

Tan Shao-chang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

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P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

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Commr

Sir

Information

Thos Robertson

D.C. (S.B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SECRET

REPORT

C.S. 6, Special Branch

File No. **SECRET**
S. G. REGISTRY
No. S. R. D. **SECRET**
Date **March 6, 1939**

Subject Reformed Government at Nanking to carry out a "Three Year re-
habilitation Plan for Central China".

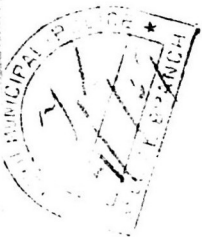
Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

According to a fairly reliable source, the Ministry of Industries of the Reformed Government at Nanking is making preparations for the carrying out of a "Three Year Rehabilitation Plan for Central China", and the scheme will be enforced after it had been approved by the Executive Council.

The plan has been developed and is sponsored by the "Central China Development Company", which is working for the industrial, agricultural, financial and commercial development of Central China so as to make the occupied areas productive. It has been the plan of the Japanese authorities to make the occupied areas not only able to support the various provisional authorities, but also the Japanese army. In this way, it is hoped to lighten the financial burden of Tokyo considerably. As the Japanese realize that it is practically impossible at present to secure foreign investments in their development scheme, the only other course remaining open to them is to invite Chinese co-operation in the development. For this reason, the scheme sponsored by the Central China Development Company is to be undertaken by the Ministry of Industries of the Reformed Government.

It is also learned that various lines of business in Central China area such as shipping, bus lines, power stations, motion picture, manufacture of drugs, cement, soap etc. shall be operated by the granting of special monopoly rights to particular Japanese concerns well versed in these lines of business. The Japanese concerns which have obtained monopolies to operate these special lines in Central China are expected to seek the co-operation of existing

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Chinese concerns in the same lines. Through such arrangements, the Japanese concerns hope to be able to carry out their development scheme with Chinese capital and Chinese manpower under their supervision.

E. Papp
Inspector.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

881
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

2-3-39

D O M E I SHEET 9
LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

No. 7

NANKING PREPARES PROGRAM
FOR FORTHCOMING YEAR

A THREE-YEAR REHABILITATION PLAN FOR CENTRAL CHINA, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ORGANIZATION OF VARIOUS GOVERNMENT ORGANS, AND THE ADOPTION OF A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION SYSTEM ARE INCLUDED IN A PROGRAM PREPARED BY THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT FOR THE FORTHCOMING YEAR, SOURCES CLOSE TO THE NEW REGIME DISCLOSED YESTERDAY.

THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT WILL CELEBRATE THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT ON MARCH 28.

DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM ARE BEING WORKED OUT BY THE MINISTRIES CONCERNED TO BE CARRIED OUT AFTER BEING APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, THESE SOURCES STATED.

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SECRET

C.S.

April 21, 1939.

POLICY AND PROGRAMME OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF THE
REFORMED GOVERNMENT FOR 1939.

The Policy and Programme of the Ministry of Education of the Reformed Government of China for 1939 have been drawn up by the Japanese Special Service Section for execution as in the following. The Minister of Education is Mr. Koo Teng.

1. Advancement of Education.

(a) Subsidy should be contributed to the middle schools of every province.

(b) Four model middle schools, two for boys and two for girls, and two normal schools, one for boys, and one girls, should be established in Nanking and Shanghai. The organization and establishment of these six institutes should be completed before the end of June, 1939. Class work should be commenced in July.

2. Text Books for Primary Schools,

(a) Fifty thousand copies of second, fourth, and sixth volume of the text book for primary schools should be printed and bound with cloth cover.

(b) Fifty thousand copies of secondary school text books should be printed in sets of twenty volumes and bound with cloth cover on the following subjects:- Mandarin, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Natural Study.

(c) The text book of music for primary and secondary schools should be printed in three volumes.

(d) The text book on the Japanese language edited by the Tung Wen College should be printed and bound with cloth cover.

3. The Importance of editing of text books is greatly felt. It is advisable to re-edit the old text book, to re-organize the committee of Inspecting and Editing, to edit nationalized

FILE

P.A.W.D.C. (Sp. Br.)

text books, to inspect the local editions of text books and pictures, to appoint and translate foreign text books, references and academic studies, to regulate the standardized class works and to promote the culture of East Asia.

The Committee of Editing shall be divided into two main divisions on natural sciences and liberal arts. The division of natural sciences is further divided into thirteen sections and the division of liberal arts into seven sections. Side by side with the Bureau of Committee for the Preparation of National University, the Editorial Committee must secure the services of good scholars, who are expected to offer their knowledge to the Reformed Government of China.

4. Concerning the Training and Education of the Teachers.

The result of the series of lectures given in the Ministry of Education and other districts last summer was obviously gratifying. It was therefore deemed advisable to start a provisional teachers training school on January, 1939, at the site of the Chia Chu Chiao Primary School of Fang Chu Chiao Road in Nanking.

The school consists of general courses and special courses. The general courses are supposed to train the junior middle school graduates to be a teacher in six months. Given in three months, the special courses endeavour to train and re-educate the teachers of primary school.

The General courses consist of two classes of forty persons each, one for girls and other for boys. The special courses have the same number of students. The total reaches the number of hundred and sixty.

5. Establishment of University,

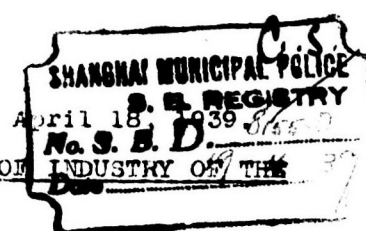
The National Nanking University shall be opened in the campus of the former Central University. The Bureau of the Committee for Planning and Preparation was established

there in January, 1939. The buildings shall be completed by the end of March. The system of classification of the faculty and the equipment of the school have to be completed by the end of June.

6. The Reform of Education.

For the purpose of developing the social education, the reports of the inspector of education of each district concerning the condition of local education, library, museum, educational bureau etc. have to be taken into consideration. subsidy should be granted to peoples cultural organizations whose aim are acceptable to the Ministry of Education.

SECRET



POLICY AND PROGRAMME OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY OF THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT FOR 1939.

The Policy and Programme of the Ministry of Industry of the Reformed Government of China drawn up by the Special Service Section for this year are shown in the following. The minister of Industry is Mr. Wang Tze-hui, a Formosan.

1. Establishment of Monopolized Industries.

In order to restrict the financial activities of third nations, the regulations of important monopolized industries should be formulated. The scope of foreign trade interests shall be limited.

2. Improvement of Rural Reconstruction.

Aiming at the improvement of rural reconstruction, a three-year plan should be formulated. The plan is expected to perform this year the following:-

(a) Inauguration of Central Experimental Bureau of Agriculture.

(b) Establishment of Bureau of Training Agricultural Experts.

(c) Establishment of Experimental Agricultural District.

(d) Preparation for establishment of the Administrative Bureau for Central Forest Districts.

(e) Investigation and Research of the Domestic Industry in rural districts.

(f) Establishment of Bureau and Sub-bureaux for improvement of the cotton industry.

3. Development of Industry of Sea Products.

Side by side with the rural reconstruction, a three year plan shall be formulated for the development of the sea products industry. The plan is expected to realize this

for the following:-

(a) Establishment of an Experimental Bureau of Sea Products.



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S.A. to D.C. (S. S. D. 8457)
19/4.

(b) Establishment of an institute for the training of sea product experts.

(c) Preparation for establishment of co-operative societies for sea products.

(d) Establishment of an exchange market of the agricultural products on the following lines:-

(i) That five institutes for the training of experts for the improvement of agricultural methods should be established in three months time. Meanwhile exchange markets should be planned in each district and town and other important commercial center.

(ii) That loans shall be given without interest so as to facilitate the development of trade in agricultural products.

(iii) In important districts and villages where the exchange market has not been established, sub-exchange markets should be established. The number of commodities to be exchanged shall be for the time being limited to ten agricultural products. The organization of exchange markets shall be developed and strengthened. At the same time the commodities to be exchanged shall be gradually increased.

4. Planning for the Exploitation of Mineral Products.

The plan for the investigation of mineral districts shall be formulated and preparations for the establishment of the Central China Iron Mining Company should be made.

5. Promulgation of various regulations.

The regulations relating to measures, capacity, and weight, and the regulations relating to trade marks and those concerning the development of agriculture and industry should be investigated and improved upon.

S. B. REGIST
No. S. B. D. 8455 D

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

12-4-39, PM "REFORMED GOVERNMENT" OFFICIALS GOING TO JAPAN

FILE With a view to improving relations between China and Japan, the "Reformed Government" has appointed Wen Chung-yao, President of the Legislative Yuan, and Chen Chun, Minister of Interior, as delegates to pay a friendly visit to Japan. Wen and Chen and their followers left Nanking by train on the morning of April 11 and arrived in Shanghai on the afternoon of the same date.

Wen's followers are: Chu Ta-chwang (朱大璋), a committee member of the Legislative Yuan, Yen Ching-shang (葉勁霜) and Hsu Pan-chien (徐本謙), both of whom are secretaries.

Chen's followers are: Ling Keng-yu (林耕宇), an advisor of the Ministry of Interior, Chin Muh-sha (秦墨劬), Director of the "Nanking Hsin Pao" (南京新報), and Ho Yong (何庸), the special correspondent of the United Press of China.

The party will leave for Japan on April 13 after staying in Shanghai for one day.

Ref. No.....

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
.....March.....31,.....1939..

SUBJECT

Programme of the Ministry of Communications
of...the...Reformed...Government...for...1939.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to ~~Secretary, S.M.C.~~
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police Report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FILE

R-14

PROGRAMME OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS OF THE REFORMED
GOVERNMENT FOR 1939.

The programme of the Ministry of Communications of the Reformed Government for 1939 has been drawn up by the Special Service Section of the Japanese military and adopted for execution by the Reformed Government as in the following. The Minister of Communications is Mr. Chiang Hung-chieh (江洪杰), formerly a Chinese Consul in Japan.

1. Reform and Development of Highways.

Condition of the completed highways shall be investigated, repaired and developed.

2. Repair and Improvement of Railways.

Efforts shall be made to check attempts to construct new railways by any Third Power in China. That steps be taken to secure right of control and management in the case of existing railway lines. Establishment of railway companies and long-distant motor bus services shall be increased. The work of repair and improvement of railways shall be started immediately in order to increase the efficiency and the volume of transportation.

3. Repair and Improvement of Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

(a) Telegraph lines between various districts and towns shall be repaired and recovered. This work shall be entrusted to companies specially organized for this purpose. Telephone services with important cities shall be developed.

(b) The repair and improvement of the police communication nets of each district shall be increased.

4. Post Office.

Efforts shall be exerted to obtain complete control of the General Post Office. Protection work of Post Offices shall be improved at the same time.

5. Aviation.

Aviation Companies shall be re-organized.

6. Water Transportation.

River Steamship Companies and Local Ship Companies shall be organized and stimulated in order to enhance the efficiency and the volume of the business of water transportation. River Sailing Regulations should be formulated and enlarged upon. The transportation business of Third Powers should be greatly restricted.

Certified true copy.

H. C. Gardley
.....


SECRET

C.S.
S. A. REGIST
No. S. A. O. 100

PROGRAMME OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS OF THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT FOR 1939.

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MAR 3 1 1939

Nanking Refuses to Recognize Loans

**Anti-Foreign Declaration
Issued by Joint Conclave
Of New Regimes**

Nanking, Mar 30.

Repudiation of all loans and credits extended by foreign Powers to the régime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, "without exception," was reiterated here by the "Reformed" and "Provisional Governments" of China in a declaration by the joint committee of the new administrations which met for the fourth time today.

The Peiping and Nanking governments announced that they would be "unable" to respect the vested rights and interests of the Powers assisting the Chungking régime, as such action was "detrimental to the restoration of peace" in China. The "friendly spirit" shown by the "Reformed" and "Provisional" administrations towards third party Powers at the time of the establishment of the new régimes would have to be "disregarded" in view of the attitude taken by certain nations, the declaration said.

"Obstructing Peace"

"At this time when the régime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is on the verge of collapse, the British Government has granted it a loan of £10,000,000," the statement said.

"The real intention behind that action is to obstruct the restoration of peace in East Asia and it is tantamount to a complete disregard of the immense sacrifices made by the people of China in the hostilities.

"As declared at the time of the establishment of both Governments, all loans in currency or in kind to the régime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will not be recognized. This was already reiterated at the time of the establishment of this joint committee last September," the declaration said.

The statement recalled that when the joint committee was formed, telegrams were dispatched to various European and American Powers warning them that unless they ceased providing the régime of Gen. Chiang with funds and provisions they would be regarded the "public enemies" of China.

"China Sacrificed"

"Fearing that the establishment of peace in East Asia might be disadvantageous to them," the statement charged, various Powers favouring the régime of Gen. Chiang had "sacrificed China" by resorting to the use of "cat's paw" tactics in repeatedly agreeing to large loans.

This attitude of certain Powers, the statement declared, was causing "indignation and abhorrence" among the Chinese people, who see in the line of action being followed by some nations the intention of doing them harm.—Domel.

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Valencia Rejoices

Valencia, Mar. 30.

Sr. Antonio Maforda was appointed Governor of Valencia today as the city continued to celebrate the entry of Nationalist troops. The new Governor instituted an 8 p.m. curfew. The city was completely occupied last night. Thousands danced in the streets, eating the bread and wine provided by the victorious troops.

Reliable Nationalist military sources said that a few days would pass before the troops move northward from the Murcia region. This delay will leave the ports of Alicante and Gandia open for the exodus of part of the throngs wishing to leave Spain.—United Press.

Fleet Enters Cartagena

Paris, Mar. 30.

The Nationalist Fleet entered Cartagena this morning, taking over Spain's main naval base, radio reports reaching here said.

The Nationalists found the biggest Spanish battleship Jaime Primo half-submerged in the harbour and three partly built submarines rusting in the naval shipyards. Motorized Nationalist forces entered Sagunto and immediately occupied the important blast furnaces to prevent sabotage.

Official confirmation was received that the Nationalists completed the occupation of Valencia, Almeria, Jaen, Albecete, Ciudad Real, Cuenca, Guadalajara and numerous small but important towns. They must still occupy Alicante and Murcia, both of which have surrendered.

The drive of the southern Nationalist Army under General Gonzalo Queipo de Llano continued to make headway since its movements were not opposed and the southern forces occupied Pablo Alcocer and Herrera del Duque.—United Press.

U.S. Seeks Guarantees

Washington, Mar. 29.

Before proceeding with recognition of General Franco, the United States is expected to try to obtain some guarantee of clemency for the defeated Republicans.

Mr. Cordell Hull, the U.S. Secretary of State, conferred with President Roosevelt this morning. He later indicated that the question of recognition was under review. The French Ambassador in Washington, the Comte de Saint-Quentin, conferred at length with Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State. It is understood that France's attitude towards the Italian claims was mentioned in the conversation.—Reuter.

CHINA PRESS.

MAR 17 1939

Local Lawyer Said Joining Puppet Regime

Wang Reported Made
"Foreign Minister"
In Nanking

A former adviser to Chang Tso-lin, Wang Yin-tai is said to have been appointed the "Minister of Foreign Affairs" of the Japanese sponsored "Reformed Government" in Nanking. THE CHINA PRESS learned yesterday.

It is recalled that the post has been left vacant in the bogus regime ever since the assassination of Chen Loh on February 19. Chen was shot and fatally wounded by a band of armed men who had broken into his Yu Yuen Road residence while he was celebrating the Lunar New Year with friends and relatives.

Until recently a legal practitioner in Shanghai, Mr. Wang has led a long official career. While still a student of law in Germany in 1909, Wang was delegated by the Viceroy of Chili to investigate political systems in the German Empire.

Returning to China in 1913, Wang successively held several important posts in the Peking Government. With the outbreak of the World War, he was appointed Judge of the High Prize Court and Legal Adviser to the Office for the Custody of Enemy Property.

At the conclusion of the European war, Wang was sent by the Peking Government to Mongolia as High Commissioner representing the Government.

His connection with Chang Tso-lin first began in 1922 when he was transferred to Manchuria where he remained for three years. In 1926, he was made Minister of Justice.

Since 1930, Wang has been practising law in Shanghai, with office at 212 Kiangse Road.

File
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. 2 Special Branch REGISTRY
Date March 28 1939

REPORT

S. 2 Special Branch

Subject (in full) Organization of Opium Suppression and Regulations governing
issuing of gratuity to police officers.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

In the attached official gazette of the Reformed Government, No. 46, dated March 20, 1939, are published the orders of the Reformed Government enforcing regulations concerning the organization of Opium Suppression Bureaux and the issue of gratuities to police officers serving under the Government.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

DBR
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. B.) D. C. (Special Branch)

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CHINA PRESS.

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MAR 28 1939

CHEN CHUN SAID SLATED TO HEAD NANKING PUPPETS

Because of internal disputes, Chen Chun, "Minister of Education" of the "Reformed Government" in Nanking will soon replace Liang Hung-chih as "President of the Executive Yuan" of the Nanking Puppet regime, according to Chinese report yesterday.

Liang Hugg-chih, according the same report, will be appointed Chairman of the "Hupeh Provincial Government," Fu Siao-en "Mayor" of Shanghai will be appointed "Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government" and Chang Ping-hui will be appointed "Mayor" of Shanghai.

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FILE

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P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
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202

CHINA PRESS.

Date

MAR 22 1939

**Murder Of Puppet
Finance Minister
In Nanking Rumored**

Persistent rumors in Nanking stated that Mr. Chen Chin-tao, puppet "Minister of Finance," had been killed by assassins, a new arrival from that city said yesterday.

Details of the killing were said to be unavailable since both the Japanese and the "Reformed Government" had effected a rigid censorship to keep the news from spreading.

Mr. Chen was probably the best known of the officials in the Nanking set-up. Before becoming a puppet he had served first the Ching Dynasty, then the Peking Government and in recent years in the Ministry of Finance of the National Government.

27/3
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D. I. K. H.
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.



S.2 Special Branch

File No. 855 D
S. 2. REGISTRY

Date March 13 1939.

Subject..... Mysterious death of Dr. Chen Chin Tao, the Minister of
Finance of the Reformed Government.

Made by..... and..... Forwarded by..... Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received from pro-Japanese sources that Chen Chin Tao (陳錦濤), the Minister of Finance of the Reformed Government, died suddenly at his residence in Nanking yesterday. Rumours were current that he had been poisoned.

Yen Chia Chi (嚴家熾), the Vice Minister of Finance, has been appointed to act concurrently as Minister.

Dr. Chen Chin Tao was a native of Kwangtung, age 68, a returned student from U.S.A. He joined the government service in the "Ching" Regime and was once the Vice Minister of Finance. In 1912 following the formation of the Republican Government, he was Minister of Finance. Later he went on a mission to Europe. In 1916-17 he was reinstated Minister of Finance and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was a great author and was responsible for the edition of books concerning financial reforms. Until 1937 he was connected with the Nanking Nationalist Government.

Yen Chia Chi was the former Financial Commissioner of Kiangsu.



D. C. (Special Branch)

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

Commr
for
Information
J. H. Robertson
DC (S.B.)

FILE

J.R.
P.A. to D.C. (S. 2)
14/3

Chinese-American Daily News and other local newspapers dated
Mar. 22:

REPORTED MURDER OF "REFORMED GOVERNMENT" FINANCE MINISTER

According to arrivals from Nanking, the situation in Nanking became tense during the past few days. It was reported there that Chen Ching-tao (陳銘濤), Minister of Finance of the "Reformed Government", was fatally attacked by unknown persons the other day. The matter was kept secret by the puppet authorities.

SPB-
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181
24/3

March 9, 1939.

Morning Translation

Shanghai Daily News (上海新報), a mosquito paper, of March 8:-

LIEN NYOH, ACTING MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF "REFORMED
GOVERNMENT"

Lien Nyoh (廉陽), who is at present Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the "Reformed Government", was formerly a legal practitioner in Shanghai. He is a younger brother of Mr. Lien Nan-hu (廉南胡), a veteran Kuomintang member. He studied in Japan and is versed in the Japanese language. At one time he lived at House No. 23 Ming Teh Li (明德里), Avenue Joffre, but he returned to Wusih, his native place, following a quarrel with his concubine. He was once the Chief Procurator of a Court but was dismissed when he was involved in a certain case. Then he was practising law in this locality, he had very few cases. It is not known through what connection he secured the appointment of Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs with the "Reformed Government" after its inauguration. He is now Acting Foreign Minister and it is probable that he will be made Minister.

FILE

SECRET

March 15, 1939.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROGRAMME FOR 1939 OF THE REFORMED
GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

It has been learned from a fairly reliable source that the Japanese Special Service Section has recently worked out a complete administrative programme for the year 1939 and has handed it over to the Reformed Government of China for execution.

The administrative policy of the Reformed Government as mapped for the current year is summarized in the following:-

(I). That the general tendency of the administration for this year should be directed towards the rehabilitation of the farming districts. At the same time, emphasis should be laid upon the selection of technical personnel to meet the need of various government functions so as to strengthen the organization of the Government and to increase the efficiency of the administration.

(II). That the Government should devote its chief attention towards the reconstruction in various lines by co-operating with Japan and Manchukuo for the furtherance of the cause. The detailed program is to be formulated separately.

Concerning the Executive Yuan

(1). That the Executive Yuan should devote its chief attention to the restoration of peace and order, the rehabilitation of the farming districts and the guidance of the policy and work of various government departments.

(2) That big scale recruiting of qualified personnel should take place and competitive examination systems be adopted for the selection of different kinds of government staffs so as to improve their qualifications.

FILE

(3) That the organization of different government yuans and ministries should be improved, reformed and strengthened so as to increase the effeciency of the function.

(4) That a three year rehaolitation plan is to be adopted and carried out accordingly.

In addition to the general principles as mentioned above, there are detailed plans for various ministries, such as the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Judicial Administration, ~~and~~ the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Pacification which is similar to the Ministry of War, the authority of which extends only to the maintenance of peace and order in the country.

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CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

855 D

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date March 8, 1939.

Subject. "Provisional Constitution of the Federal States of the Republic of China" adopted by the Reformed Government.

Made by. D.I. Pan Lien-pih, Forwarded by *C. C. C. C. C.*



* See D 7516

A "Provisional Constitution of the Federal States of the Republic of China" (中華民國臨時邦聯約法) consisting of 56 articles and divided into ten chapters, was adopted by the Reformed Government at the "Congress of the Delegates of the People" which was convened on November 28, 1938 in Nanking. The full text of this Provisional Constitution has now been made the contents of a booklet by ^{*}Wu I-ting (武宜停), principal promoter of the Shanghai International Peace Association (上海國際和平會) with a communication address at 46 Avenue Foch (Chengtu Road District) (vide Special Branch report dated January 26, 1939), who has had printed a quantity of the booklets for distribution among his relatives, friends and newspaper offices.

A copy of this booklet has been obtained by this office and is attached herewith together with a full translation.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

832 FILE
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch).

Comm

Information

J. H. Robertson
D.C. (S.B.)

83.

TRANSLATION

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL
STATES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Drafted by Wu I-ting.

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL STATES OF
THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Contents

Declaration

Chapter	I	General Provisions
Chapter	II	The People
Chapter	III	The Senate
Chapter	IV	Government of the Federal States
Chapter	V	Administration of the Federal States
Chapter	VI	Administrative System of the Central Government.
Chapter	VII	Administrative System of the States
Chapter	VIII	Administrative System of Autonomy
Chapter	IX	Parliament
Chapter	X	Economics

(A total of 56 Articles divided into the above ten
Chapters).

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL STATES OF
THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Declaration

The creation of the Republic of China is based on the three moral obligations and five constant virtues which are inborn in the Chinese race and imbued in it by nature. Since the Three People's Principles and Five Power Constitution have been abolished and the three moral obligations and five constant virtues ordained as suitable substitutes, it has been deemed necessary to proclaim a provisional constitution for the guidance of the people, so that a constitutional law may in the mean time be drafted for formal adoption, in accordance with which, authority may be vested in the government in a manner satisfactory to the people.

This Provisional Constitution of the Federal States of the Republic of China, therefore, was adopted by the delegates attending the "Congress of the Delegates of the People" convened in Nanking in accordance with the harmonious spirit manifested by the five races in the dawn of the Republic when the defunct Ching Dynasty surrendered its authority.

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL STATES OF
THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Articles 1 to 8 provide that the territories existing at the time when the defunct Ching Dynasty surrendered its authority to the Republic are the territories of the states of the Republic of China, and that the people of the various existing provinces may found their own states and organize their own governments according to their respective districts

and administrative areas.

Article 9. All the people of the same race having their abode in the territories of the Republic of China are to be regarded as the citizens of the Republic of China. They are all equal under the law, irrespective of their sex, religion, caste, race, profession or nationality.

Article 10. All the people shall abide by the national law after its promulgation.

Article 11. The freedom of the people consists of :-

- a) Personal liberty;
- b) Freedom of choosing a vocation;
- c) Freedom of residence;
- d) Freedom of owning property;
- e) Freedom of assembly;
- f) Freedom of speech and authorship;
- g) Freedom of thought and correspondence;
- h) Freedom of religious faith;
- i) Freedom of appeal in accordance with law;
- j) Freedom of exercising the right of suffrage, recall initiative and referendum.

Article 12. The freedom of the people provided under the preceding article shall be restricted by law.

Article 13. The people when found acting against the law, are subject to arrest, detention, trial and punishment.

CHAPTER III

THE SENATE

Article 14. The legislative authority of the Republic of China shall be the Senate.

Article 15. The Senate shall be organized by the Senators.

Article 16. Senators shall be elected at the session of the "Congress of the Delegates of the People".

Their ratio is as follows :-

- a) Two senators shall be elected from each administrative areas of the various provinces.
- b) In those places where administrative areas are not yet created, the ratio of their senators to be elected is as follows :-
 - 9 each from Mongolia and Thibet;
 - 5 from Shanghai;
 - 2 each from the municipalities of Nanking, Peking, Tientsin and other municipalities.

Article 17. The Senate has the authority -

- a) To draft laws of the nation;
- b) To settle all disputes within the territories of the Federal States;
- c) To compile budgets of the Federal States;
- d) To decide upon issues concerning national revenues, national currencies and judicial systems.
- e) To decide upon issues concerning national loans, and receipts and expenditures of the national treasury;
- f) To answer queries raised by the Federal Government;
- g) To entertain and examine appeals of the people;
- h) To put forward suggestions beneficial to the people for consideration by the Federal Government;
- i) To put forward suggestions of national interest for consideration by the Federal Government;
- j) To impeach officials of the Federal Government for their delinquencies;
- k) To conduct personal enquiries amongst the

important officials of the Federal Government;

- 1) To take charge of other issues of a national importance.

Article 18. Meetings may be convened and terminated at the discretion of the Senate.

Article 19. All sessions of the Senate shall be held openly but secret sessions may be held either at the request of the Federal Government or by a vote of two thirds of the attending Senators.

Article 20. All resolutions adopted at the sessions of the Senate shall be passed to the Federal Government for enforcement.

Article 21. The Federal Government may refer the resolutions back to the Senate for reconsideration with reasons therefor attached. Such resolutions shall be considered as finally adopted for enforcement when they are upheld by a vote of two thirds of the attending senators in the Senate.

Article 22. The Senate comprises one Chief of the Senate, one Deputy Chief of the Senate, and a number of Chairmen of Committees. They shall be elected from amongst the Senators themselves by next ballot.

Article 23. The Senators shall not be held personally responsible outside the Senate for their speeches and opinions in the Senate.

Article 24. The Senators shall not be subject to arrest while the Senate is in session except in case they are apprehended flagrante delicto.

Article 25. Laws governing the organization of the Senate shall be drawn up by the Senators themselves.

Article 26. The Senate shall be automatically dissolved upon the establishment of the Parliament and the authority exercised by the Senate shall be taken over by the Parliament.

CHAPTER IVGOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL STATES

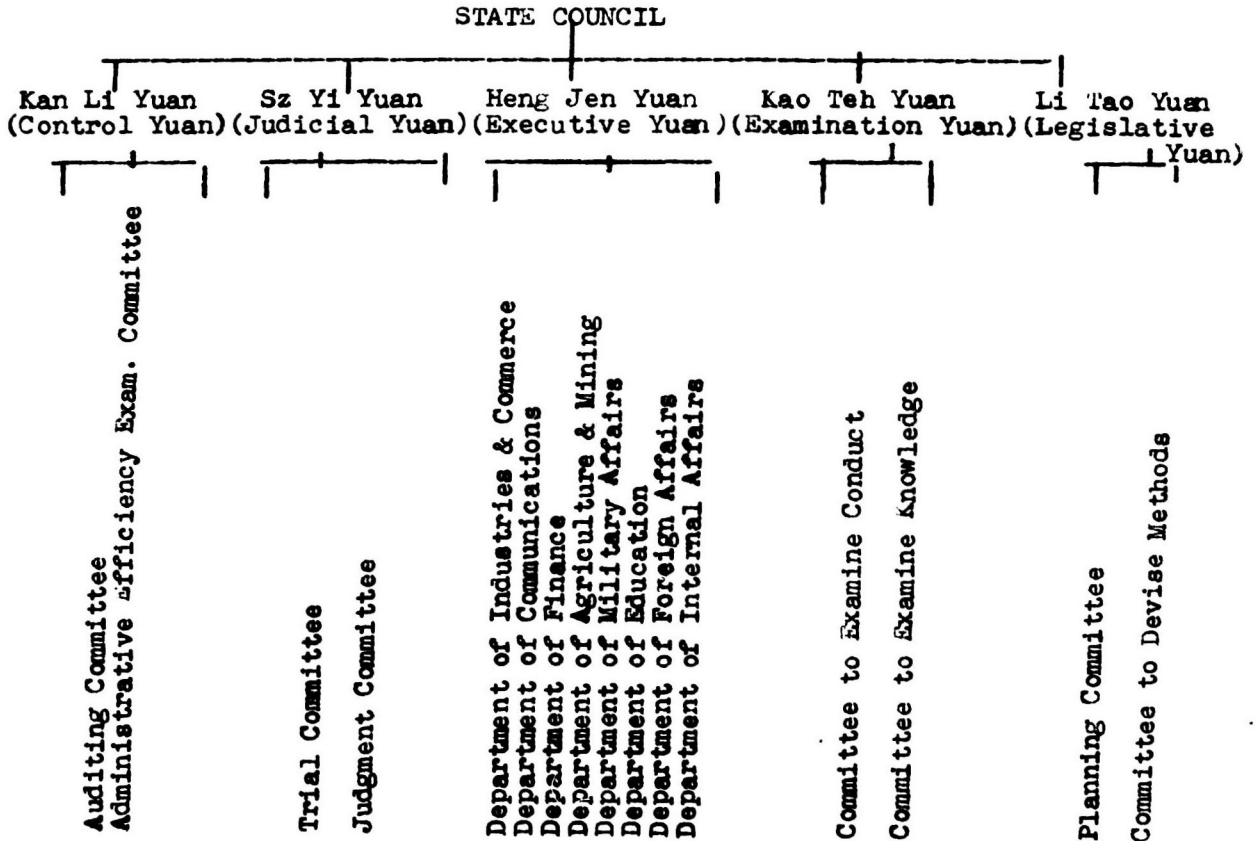
- Article 27. A Federal Government shall be established by the various States and a Provisional President shall be elected who shall govern and exercise control over all the States of the Republic of China. A Provisional Vice-President shall be elected to assist the Provisional President in the latter's duties.
- Article 28. The Provisional President and Vice-President shall be elected by the Senators from amongst the 10 candidates nominated by the various States.
- Article 29. The functions of the President are as follows:-
- a) To represent the Federal Government, to attend to state affairs and to promulgate laws;
 - b) To submit to the Senate for deliberation and adoption official statutes, laws, and treaties;
 - c) To issue mandates and statutes in accordance with law;
 - d) To take supreme command of land, sea and air forces of the nation;
 - e) To appoint and dismiss high officials of the Federal Government at home and abroad;
 - f) To receive in audience foreign diplomatic corps;
 - g) To confer medals and decorations of honor;
 - h) To declare a state of emergency in accordance with law and to authorize the enforcement of martial law;
 - i) To declare amnesties, special pardons and to authorize the remission of penalties;
 - j) To deputize the Vice-President to act in his stead.

CHAPTER VADMINISTRATION OF THE FEDERAL STATES

- Article 30. A State Council consisting of a certain number of State Counsellors shall be established jointly by the various states.
- Article 31. The various States shall **nominate** one State Counsellor for each administrative area within their jurisdiction. The State Counsellors shall be appointed by the Provisional President to take charge of the various Yuans, Departments and Committees in the Government.
- Article 32. Presidential mandates, orders for the promulgation of laws and statutes shall be countersigned by the heads of the various Yuans, Departments and Committees of the Government.
- Article 33. The heads of the various Yuans, Departments and Commissions of the Government may attend the Senate and participate in its deliberations.
- Article 34. The Provisional President shall immediately remove from their offices those heads of the various Yuans, Departments and Commissions of the Government who may be subject to a vote of impeachment by the Senate. The Provisional President may, however, refer the issue to the Senate with a request for reconsideration.

CHAPTER VIADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

- Article 35. The administrative system of the Central Government is based on the principle of civilizing the savages. The system comprises the five Yuans under the State Council and their subordinate organs.
- Article 36. The administrative system of the Central Government is shown in the following chart:-

Chart showing the organization of the State Council

Article 37. Administrative statutes for the guidance of officials of the various Yuans, Departments and Committees of the Government shall be drawn up by the Provisional President and submitted to the Senate for adoption and subsequent enforcement.

CHAPTER VII ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF THE STATES

Article 38. The administrative system of the various States for the setting up of their subordinate administrative areas and districts shall be determined by the people of those states in accordance with moral obligations and constant virtues.

Article 39. The people shall be the essential part of the various States with a view to universal autonomy. There shall not be "One Party Despotism" or "Political Tutelage".

CHAPTER VIIIADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF AUTONOMY

Article 40. Local autonomy of the Republic of China shall be established by Autonomous Guilds which shall be organized by heads of households or their representatives. As units in the framework of autonomy, the heads of households bear the responsibility of internally regularizing the family and externally governing the nation.

Article 41. Those heads of households who are of non-Chinese nationality but who are versed in Chinese literature and speak the Chinese Mandarin, are all entitled to the right of autonomy and are considered competent to participate in the formation of Autonomous Guilds.

Article 42. Five grades of autonomous guilds are designated and their organization is as follows:-

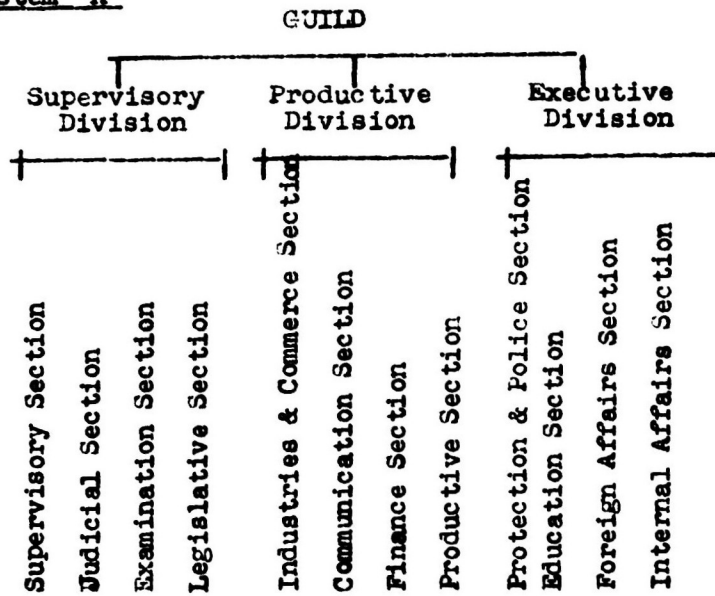
- a) Autonomous Guild of the Village - to be organized by the heads of households of the village themselves.
- b) Autonomous Guild of the Section - to be organized by the representatives of the villages.
- c) Autonomous Guild of the District - to be organized by the representatives of the sections.
- d) Autonomous Guild of the Administrative Area - to be organized by the representatives of the Districts.
- e) Autonomous Guild of the State - to be organized by the representatives of the administrative areas.

Article 43. The representatives provided in the preceding article shall be subject to changes from time to time at the discretion of their respective Guilds by which they are originally elected.

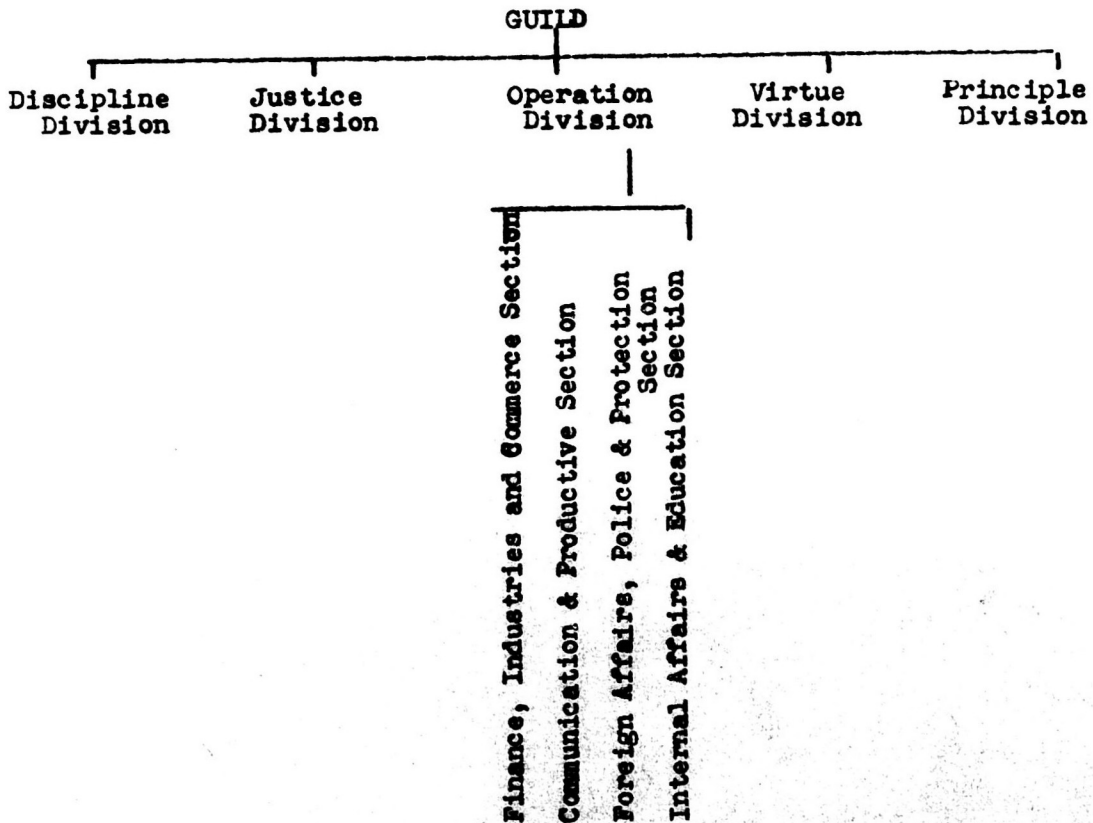
Article 44. For the internal organization of the various grades

of autonomous guilds, one of the following two systems may be adopted according to the available local talent.

System "A"



System "B"



- Article 45. All people of the Republic of China may organize their own societies or associations according to the systems provided in the preceding article, irrespective of their race, sex, nativity or profession.
- Article 46. The freedom of the people in organizing societies and associations shall be guided by the moral obligations and constant virtues.
- Article 47. In organizing societies and associations, the people shall not draft, formulate or draw up their own rules and regulations. Should they deem it necessary to have their own rules and regulations, such rules and regulations shall be subject to the approval and promulgation by the Federal Government or the Senate prior to their enforcement.

CHAPTER IX

PARLIAMENT

- Article 48. The Parliament shall be organized by Members of Parliament.
- Article 49. The various State Autonomous Guilds may elect their own Members of Parliament. Three Members of Parliament shall be elected from each administrative area of the various States.
- Article 50. Sessions of the Members of Parliament shall be held either when the States shall have been established in one third of the territories of the existing provinces, or when one third of the State Autonomous Guilds shall have been organized.
- Article 51. The functions of the Parliament shall be :
- a) To take over the authority of the Senate and to draft a Constitutional Law;
 - b) To elect a President of the Republic of China;
 - c) To exercise the rights of initiative and referendum on behalf of the people;
 - d) To assist the people in exercising their rights

of recall and suffrage.

Article 52. The tenure of office of the Members of Parliament shall be determined by the various States themselves. Their salaries shall also be a charge of their respective States.

Article 53. The various grades of Autonomous Guilds may change their Members of Parliament who should be found unsatisfactory to the people by virtue of the people's rights of recall and suffrage.

Article 54. The Parliament shall assist the people to exercise their rights of recall and suffrage in accordance with the following procedure :-

- a) The decisions and resolutions of the various Village Autonomous Guilds are reported to the Section Autonomous Guild;
- b) The decisions and resolutions of the various Section Autonomous Guilds are reported to the District Autonomous Guild;
- c) The decisions and resolutions of the various District Autonomous Guilds are reported to the Administrative Area Autonomous Guild;
- d) The decisions and resolutions of the various Administrative Area Autonomous Guilds are reported to the State Autonomous Guild;
- e) The decisions and resolutions of the various State Autonomous Guilds are reported to the Parliament;
- f) The Parliament shall make public all the decisions and resolutions of the various State Autonomous Guilds.

CHAPTER XECONOMICS

Article 55. The following economic system shall be adopted by the Republic of China:

- a) People's Banks shall be established in the various Districts, Administrative Areas and States. Bank notes shall be issued by these banks.
- b) Official properties and annual revenues shall be considered as capital of the People's Banks furnished by the Government, while the people's share of the capital shall be put up by the people in terms of movable or immovable properties.
- c) The amount of bank notes to be issued by the banks shall be determined by the Government with due regard to the particular necessity of the locality concerned.
- d) All official payments shall be made with these bank notes which may be obtained from the various People's Banks by handing over properties, cash or other existent bank notes.
- e) The People's Banks of the various localities shall be controlled by the various grades of autonomous guilds.
- f) The people of the various walks of life such as cultural, agricultural, industrial and commercial, when in distress, may appeal for relief from the autonomous guilds. In giving such relief, the banknotes of the People's Banks shall be used.
- g) To prevent the tyranny of big land owners, land may be purchased with these banknotes by the autonomous Guilds.
- h) To prevent the tyranny of the capitalists,

trade may be conducted by the autonomous guilds with these banknotes.

Article 56. With a view to the speedy consumation of the task of reconstructing a great enlightened nation, the People's Banks shall circulate their bank notes and follow the two economic policies given below :-

- a) Economic alliances shall be established with those nations which show a spirit of good will to the people of the Federal States of the Republic of China. These nations shall be accorded the privilege of participating in national enterprises of this nation.
- b) National debts shall be renounced and national relations severed with those nations which have sinister designs on the people of the Federal States of the Republic of China.

(F I N I S)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 REGISTRY
 No. S. B. D. 8155 X
 Date 1 2 3

March 5, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Te Ying Yoh Pao (4/3) and other local newspapers :-

KIANGSU, CHEKIANG AND ANHWEI CONSOLIDATED TAX BUREAU TO BE REORGANIZED

The Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Consolidated Tax Bureau was formed by traitor Zou Shih-chuin (邵式準) on instructions from the Japanese and was placed under the direction of Kusumoto, Chief of the Japanese Special Service Organ in Shanghai. It collects a revenue of about \$5,000,000 per mensem. The Ministry of Finance of the "Reformed Government" cannot exercise control over it. A sum of \$100,000 is given to the "Reformed Government" every month by the Consolidated Tax Bureau and a part of the sum has to be given to the Shanghai City Government, the "Reformed Government" only gets about \$80,000. Recently the Bureau issued duty stamps.

Chen Ching-tao (陳錦濤), Minister of Finance of the "Reformed Government", has held many discussions with Liang Hung-tao (梁鴻志), President of the Executive Yuan. Owing to the fact that Kusumoto has resigned from the post of Chief of the Japanese Special Service Organ and Major-General Takeshita has succeeded him, the "Reformed Government" has requested that the revenue collected by the Kiangsu-Chekiang and Anhwei Consolidated Tax Bureau be handed to the Government. It is reported that the new Chief of the Special Service Organ has agreed.

As the Japanese have learned of the cases of fraud committed by Zou Shih-chuin, Chief of the Consolidated Tax Bureau, and his subordinates, it has been decided to reorganize the Bureau within a short period. Zou Shih-chuin will be compelled to resign. Many persons are trying to obtain the vacant post, including Wu Wen-chung (吳文中), Chief of the Judicial Office of the Shanghai City Government and concurrently Chief of the Social Bureau, who is very active.

FILE

SECRET

REPORTED PROGRAMME OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE
REFORMED GOVERNMENT FOR 1939.

According to information from a fairly reliable source, Mr. Chen Chun, the Minister of Interior of the Reformed Government of China will carry out the following plan of work during the year, 1939.:-

A. Reform of the Administrative Organization.

1. Aiming at the thorough reorganization of local administration and the abolition of the independent conception of provincial administration. The preparation in this connection shall be started at once in order to narrow the scope of function of provinces and districts and to strengthen the federal system to the end of this year.

2. In order to strengthen the autonomic system of hsien, efforts shall be made to formulate and improve the administrative organization of hsien.

B. Reform and Strengthening of Police Organs.

1. The plan for the formulation of police organs of hsien shall be considered accurately. When the formulation is completed and hsien finance settled the subsidy system shall be decided by separating the police salary from other general expenses.

2. As soon as the organization of police is completed one-third of the prescribed munition shall be handed over to them.

3. The Police Officers and Training School shall be enlarged and strengthened in order to increase the ability and character of the police. The number of the police shall be decreased.

4. The important duties of the system of the Anti-Communist Youth Association shall be regulated.

FILE

Dec 13, 1939
P.A. to D.C. (S. B.)
2/3/4

The self-defensive power of districts towns and villages shall be strengthened by using reliable police officers and policemen of the School for police officer and Training School to carry out special education.

5. The Autonomic Regulation shall be formulated immediately in order to investigate the inhabitants and to carry out a policy of strict mutual guarantee.

C. Public Welfare.

Completion of Sanitary Construction.

1. The system of hsien hospitals shall be formulated by establishing hsien hospitals in various hsiens or towns and branch hospitals in important districts or villages in order to increase the popularity of treatment and sanitary knowledge.

2. The first plan for the completion of sanitary construction consists of three periods. Ending at the end of April, the first period is entitled as the Period of Training Important Staff. Each hsien shall be provided with two educational assistants and five nurses. Meanwhile the establishment of hospital in about one-third of the hsien and towns shall be under preparation.

3. The second period ends at the end of August. Hospitals shall be established in about one-third of the hsien and towns. Every endeavour must be made in this direction.

4. The third period ends at the end of this year. Hospitals shall be gradually increased in about one-third of the hsien and towns.

D. Investigation into and Preparation for the Improvement of Hsien Affairs.

1. The reform of various systems.
2. The formulation of various statistics.

3. The training of staff of statisticians.

E. Other Matters:

1. Quarantine Stations. Well-organized quarantine stations shall be established to quarantine incoming foreign ships.

Ref. No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. M. P. C. S. T. R. Y.	
No. S. M. D.	1550
Date	17 2 38
Headquarters,	

Shanghai Municipal Police,

February 27, 1938.

SUBJECT

Murder of Mayor Ho Tsan of Hangchow Confirmed
in Mandate issued by the Reformed Government.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to ~~The Secretary~~ S.M.C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

CHY/

22

Special Branch,

February 25, 1939.

Murder of Mayor Ho Tsan of Hangchow Confirmed in Mandate
issued by the Reformed Government.

The murder of Mayor Ho Tsan (何璣) of Hangchow at his home in Hangchow by unknown assassins was mentioned in a Mandate published in the Reformed Government's Gazette of February 6, 1939. Besides authorizing the issue of \$50,000 to the family of the deceased, the Government directs the authorities concerned to effect the arrest of the assassins.

Certified true copy.

H. C. Randley

CHY/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.
S. M. REGISTRY
S. 2 Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date February 25, 1939.

Subject (in full) Murder of Mayor Ho Tsan of Hangchow confirmed in Mandate
issued by the Reformed Government.
Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The murder of Mayor Ho Tsan (何子瓚) of Hangchow at his home in Hangchow by unknown assassins was mentioned in a Mandate published in the Reformed Government's Gazette of February 6, 1939. Besides authorising the issue of \$50,000 to the family of the deceased, the Government directs the authorities concerned to effect the arrest of the assassins.

1 at A
Copy to
Sec

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.



D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm
Sir
Information
John Robertson

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

CONFIDENTIAL
105-2
233

Ta Ying Yeh Pao dated Dec.18 and other local newspapers:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CONSOLIDATED TAX BUREAU

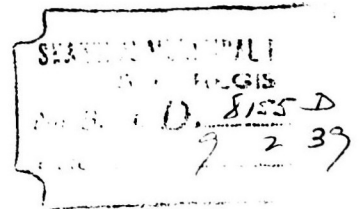
Since the attempt on his life, Zau Shih-chun (邵式軍), the Chief of the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei Consolidated Tax Bureau, has not dared to attend office. Taking advantage of this, Chen Ching-tao (陳錦濤), the Minister of Finance of the "Reformed Government", has appointed one of his trusted followers to take over the post.

In view of the blockade of Pootung, which has compelled vegetable hawkers coming to Shanghai to pass through the Western District, Kao Yün-tsing (高雲青), the Chief of the Western District Revenue Office of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government, is imposing exorbitant taxes, thereby enriching himself.

Zau Shih-chun at one time tried to secure the post of Minister of Finance. According to information from quarters concerned, Zau has not been on good terms with the "Reformed Government" because of unequal division of booty. Through the efforts of Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志) and Chen Ching-tao, the Consolidated Tax Bureau was persuaded to appropriate a monthly sum of \$300,000 for the "Reformed Government". Under the protection of the Japanese authorities, Zau is collecting about \$5,000,000 monthly from special taxes, revenue stamps, rolled tobacco and wine taxes, of which 20% is deducted as commission.

Upon hearing of the reported transfer of Zau Shih-chun, Chiang Soh-ho (蔣叔和), Bao Chung-sun (鮑春申), Chu Sao-zung (朱少宗) and other important employees of the Consolidated Tax Bureau as well as one Tung (董) and one Zee (錢), the legal advisors to the Bureau, are openly aiding and abetting smuggling activities. They have held secret meetings in hotels at which the distribution of a booty of \$280,000 was discussed.

When informed of this, the other officials of the Bureau charged Chu Sao-zung and others with misappropriation and corrupt practices before the Central China Japanese Military Special Service Section. Upon receiving this complaint, Kusumoto, the Chief of the Special Service Section, detailed officials to make an investigation.



Chinese-American Daily News: 30-1-39 (AM)

**NANKING AND PEIPING REGIMES TO BE CONVERTED
INTO POLITICAL COMMITTEES**

According to information from foreign quarters, the question of the reorganization of the puppet regimes in Nanking and Peiping was secretly discussed at the fourth joint meeting held by the "Reformed Government" and the Peiping Provisional Government recently.

It is learned that the Provisional Government and the "Reformed Government" may be reorganized and each converted into a Political Committee. Wen Chung-yao (溫宗堯), the President of the Legislative Yuan of the "Reformed Government", will be Chairman of the Nanking Political Committee, while Wong Keh-mih (王克敏) of the Peiping Provisional Government will be Chairman of the Peiping Political Committee. Each committee will have 15 members.

With a view to accelerating the inauguration of a puppet "Central Government", autonomous organizations will be formed separately. Preparations are being made by Chen Chun (陳群), the Minister of Interior of the "Reformed Government", for the formation of a "Chinese Republic Neighbourly Friendship Association".

January 28, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated Jan. 27:

JAPANESE AND MARSHAL WU PEI-FU

According to reports received, representatives of the Nanking "Reformed Government" and the Peiping Provisional Government, taking advantage of their presence in Peiping to attend conferences, made a joint call on Marshal Wu Pei-fu in the hope of urging him to take part in the puppet administration. Marshal Wu gave no promise to accept their offer nor did he make any statement of his views. The callers were much disappointed. Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志), Wen Chung-yao (溫宗堯), Chen Chun (陳群) and other delegates of the "Reformed Government" have already returned to the South.

Of late, Japanese papers have published reports to the effect that Marshal Wu is about to join the puppet administration, while traitorous organs, at the instigation of the Japanese and the puppet authorities, have even utilized the name of the public to encourage Marshal Wu's defection.

According to the Domei News Agency, an official organ of the Japanese authorities, Marshal Wu is unwilling to make known his attitude. He is devoting his attention to the study of the Chinese classics. The Domei News Agency further reports that Marshal Wu's residence in Peiping is full of representatives of various parties nearly every day.

This convinces us that the Japanese and the puppet authorities are doing their utmost to urge Wu to assume a post, but Marshal Wu has not changed his attitude.

According to information from reliable sources, many of Wu's followers and members of his family have been bought over by the Japanese and the puppet authorities. It is therefore assumed that Wu will probably be forced to make known his attitude in the next two or three days. The public are now anxiously awaiting developments.

According to another report, the Japanese authorities, at the instigation of Wang Ching-wei, have not relaxed their efforts, because the Japanese intend to appoint Marshal Wu as leader of military affairs and Wang Ching-wei as supreme head of political matters. It is for this reason that Japanese representatives have been very active in Hanji.

According to Domei, Marshal Wu has issued a telegram advocating the cessation of the hostilities. No information is however available as to whether or not the telegram was drafted and issued by Marshal Wu himself.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S.2 Special

REPORT

Date January 31, 1939.

Subject (in full) Ching Dien appointed Chief of Anhwei Provincial Police.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to an order published by the Reformed Government on January 12, Ching Dien has been appointed Chief of the Provincial Police in Anhwei.

Ching Dien(金田) is a native of Anhwei, age 50. He is the brother of Ching Li Jen(金罗仁), ex-Land Commissioner of the Shanghai City Government under General Wu Te Chen. Between 1934 and 1935 Ching Dien was in charge of the West Gate Division of the Chinese Police and owing to his disagreement with ^{then} Commissioner Tsai Ching Chun, he was transferred to the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Office as treasurer.

Prior to the evacuation of Chinese troops from Shanghai, he was one of the secretaries to Mr. O.K. Yui. He used to live at 24/5 Carter Road.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

C. S. C. Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date December 8, 1938.

Subject Much Political Activity Reported at Nanking.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

According to reliable information reaching Shanghai from Nanking much political activity is now taking place in the latter city in connection with the formation of the proposed new Central Government of China. These negotiations, however, do not seem to make much headway, chiefly on account of mutual suspicion and jealousy prevailing between the adherents of the Reformed Government at Nanking and the Provisional Government at Peking. No definite information could be obtained regarding the future attitude of General Wu Pei Foo, although it is believed that he would eventually accept the premiership of the new government.

Captain Mori has recently returned from Nanking but Mr. Chao Shih Chiun, the Chief of the Consolidated Tax Bureau, is still there. The latter has agreed to accept to become the new Minister of Finance in the revised Reformed Government but, owing to the general uncertainty in Nanking, it is as yet not known, if he actually will assume the new post.



E. Papp
Inspector.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Comm
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (S.B.)

P. A. to D. C. (S. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S.B. 1035

Date January 6, 1939

SECRET
REPORT

Subject..... New Appointments published in the Official Gazette of the
Reformed Government No. 33 dated December 19, 1938.

Made by..... and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Zia Koh(謝恪) is hereby appointed Chief Secretary
to the Hangchow Municipality.

Chung Po Shen(鍾璞岑) is appointed Councillor,
Chen Ping Nien(陳炳年) Commissioner of Finance, Dung Shoh Ko
(鄧孝可) Commissioner of Social Affairs and Hsu Seu Chung
(許守忠) Commissioner of Public Works of the Hangchow
Municipality.

Temporary regulations governing the registration
and control of physicians, chemists and obstetricians are
hereby promulgated. (copy attached)

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

See Wang Chiao
PBB Jan 7, 1938.
S 2

Let Mr Bryan
have a personal
of this Gazette
JH

Ta Mei Wen Iao (Noon Edition) publishes the following telegram from Hongkong :- 12-12-38 (F.M.)

REPRESENTATIVES OF PEIPING AND NANKING REGIMES HOLD MEETING

According to information secured from Peiping, a preliminary meeting of the puppet regimes was opened at Peiping yesterday, at which were present Wong Keh-min (王克敏), Chu Sen (朱深) and Jong Yih-tang (王揖唐) of the Peiping Provisional Government and Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志), Wen Chung-yao (溫宗堯), Chen Lon (陳麟) and Hwa Chi-feng (華奇峰) of the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" as well as representatives of Prince Teh of the Mongolian Government and of the puppet administrations in Canton and Hankow. The formal meeting will be held at 10 a.m. December 24.

According to information secured from Hongkong, the agenda contained the following matters:-

- (1) Control of the Postal administration.
- (2) Control of exportation of cotton from Central and North China.
- (3) Control of production and trade in various places.
- (4) Control of financial resources.
- (5) Revision of the Customs tariff and consolidated tax.
- (6) Establishing of Liaison Departments to bring about close co-operation with Japan and Manchukuo.
- (7) How to avoid dissensions among the various puppet regimes, especially how to bring about the co-operation of the puppet administration in Mongolia with the Provisional Government in Peiping and the "Reformed Government" in Nanking.

Immediately after their arrival in Peiping by aeroplane at 2 p.m. December 21, Liang Hung-tse and other representatives of the "Reformed Government" had a conference with Wong Keh-min on the question of issuing a circular telegram advocating peace and demanding the termination of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. As no agreement could be reached, the matter will be brought up for discussion at the next meeting.

FILE

December 22, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

Ta Kwei Wan Pao dated December 21 :-

MERGER OF PEIPING AND NANKING REGIMES

The two puppet regimes in Nanking and Peiping have decided to hold a third joint meeting on December 23 in Peiping. Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志), Wen Chung-yao (溫宗堯) and Chen Loh (陳璧), who will represent the "Reformed Government", left for Peiping on the morning of December 21 by a Japanese military aeroplane, in company with Major-General Harata and other Japanese military officers.

This paper has on many occasions made known to the public the real object of this conference. The much talked of amalgamation is only a smoke screen to deceive the Tokyo authorities for it is clear that the two regimes are both anxious to maintain and safeguard their respective status.

It will be remembered that sometime ago Prince Teh, the ruler of Mongolia, issued a circular telegram opposing a merger of his administration with the puppet regimes in China Proper. It is now learned that thanks to the efforts of Major-General Kita, Chief of the Japanese Special Service Department in Peiping, the Mongolian Government has agreed to detail representatives to this proposed conference. In addition, delegates from the recently inaugurated Self-Autonomous Committees in Canton and Hankow will also take part.

Apart from devising ways and means to strengthen the power of the puppet regimes, the conference will consider the introduction of a federal system of government and define the administrative authority of the puppet organs in Canton and Hankow. In addition, the question of concluding an anti-Comintern Pact with Japan and Manchukuo and the issuing of an anti-Communist manifesto will also be brought up for discussion. It is also said that the meeting will issue, in the name of the various puppet administrations a peace manifesto demanding cessation of the resistance against Japan by the National Government and co-operation with the puppet regimes, in the interests of peace in East Asia.

FILE

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JAN 11 1935
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CONFIDENTIAL

MEMO. 21-12-35

Supt Mason

Mr. Bryan
may like to
see

Seen by M. A. and returned
with thanks

Dec 22
JRB

D. C. Special Branch.

JRB
23/12

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P. A. ...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 12171

L. D. REGISTRY

S.2 Special Branch 11.5550

REPORT

Date Dec. 21 21 12 38

Subject Orders promulgated in the official gazette of the Reformed Government, Issue No.31 dated December 5.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The following appointments appeared in the Reformed Government Gazette Issue No.31 dated December 5:-

M.A.
Tsu Li Cheng (朱履誠) alias Tan Yen 朱君, a Chinese lawyer residing at 74 Yates Road, is appointed Departmental Chief of the Ministry of Justice.

Chen Fu Ming (陳福氏), brother of Chen Cheh Ming Civil Governor of Kiangsu, is appointed President of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow (confirming report dated Nov.28, 1938) and Sun Kung Chi (孫羣圻), President of the Chekiang High Court at Hangchow.

E
Woo Wen Chung (吳文冲) is appointed Commissioner of Social Affairs of the Shanghai Municipal Government to replace Ling Chi Hung (凌啟鴻).

Wei Chung Siu (韋鍾秀), ex-convict whose biography was given in report dated September 14, 1938, is appointed Superintendent in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In the same gazette were promulgated laws governing control of schools, weights and measures, stock exchanges, organization of the Shanghai Municipal Government, etc.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

2416

P. A. to D. C. (Spec. Br.)

LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 8, 1938.

Subject Registration of lawyers in the areas under the jurisdiction
of the "Reformed Government"

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by

C. Campbell

On December 5, 1938, a notice purporting to emanate from the "Ministry of Justice of the Reformed Government" made its appearance in Pootung, calling upon Chinese citizens now practising law in the areas under its jurisdiction to register with the Ministry. The notice reads as follows:-

"In conformity with the instructions of the "Reformed Government" to the effect that, with the exception of those whose views are contrary to the principles of the new government, the laws and orders promulgated before the inauguration of the "Reformed Government" will remain in force for the time being. The regulations governing the functioning and registration of lawyers promulgated in the 16th Year of the Republic of China (1927) will, therefore, continue to be valid. With a view to ascertaining their qualifications and bringing about a uniform administration, those who are in possession of lawyers' certificates either registered or not registered before the formation of this "Ministry", and who are desirous of practising law in the various provinces and municipalities now under the jurisdiction of the "Reformed Government", are required to submit applications for registration and re-issue of certificates. It is hoped that within three months, commencing from due date when this notice reaches the Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provincial Governments, the applicant shall submit his old certificate and identification documents together



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

with an exchange fee of \$5.00 and two copies of his latest photograph. New certificates will then be issued by the Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government". Those who fail to register within the specified period will have their certificates which authorizes them to practise law declared null and void.

Hu Nai-tai (胡鈞泰),
Minister of Justice."

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Commr

Sir,

Information

John Robertson

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

M.A.

252

8/16

P.K. 20

Ref. No. 71-2155-71

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
December 13, 1939.

SUBJECT

**Deadlock over the formation of the so-called Federal
Government caused by dissension amongst puppet officials.**

The Commissioner presents his compliments to **Secretary, S.M.C. for
Secretary General.**
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. **Copy of Police Report.**
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

E
DBR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch. ~~XXXXX~~
REPORT

Date December 12, 1938.

Subject..... Deadlock over the formation of the so-called Federal
Government caused by dissension amongst puppet officials.

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

According to information received, Wang Keh Ming (王克敏), Chairman of the Peiping Provisional Government, has been in disagreement with Liang Hung Ts (梁鴻志), Chief Executive of the Reformed Government, over the formation of the Federal Government, the reason being that each is anxious to secure the post of Presidency of the Government.

It is alleged that after the disappearance of Marshal Wu Pei Fu from his home in Peiping apparently as a result of pressure brought upon him, General Doihara is at a loss to select a suitable candidate for he does not favour Wang Keh Ming nor Liang Hung Ts. Knowing this Liang is said to be willing to compromise and to accept the Premiership with power independent of the President but not a few Japanese are dissatisfied with him owing to the failure of his administration of the Reformed Government.

It is also reported that certain Japanese in Shanghai have entered into negotiations with a representative of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, probably Dr. Chu Min Nyl (褚民誼), to prevail upon Mr. Wang to become the President but it is doubtful whether Mr. Wang will agree; even if he does, he will not be able to leave Chungking as his life would be in danger.

H. C. Eardley

SHANGHAI

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

~~SECRET~~

S.2 Special Branch ~~D. 2222~~

REPORT

Date December 12 1938.

Subject..... Deadlock over the formation of the so-called Federal
Government caused by dissension amongst puppet officials.

Made by..... and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to information received, Wang Keh Ming (王克敏), Chairman of the Peiping Provisional Government, has been in disagreement with Liang Hung Ts (梁鴻志), Chief Executive of the Reformed Government, over the formation of the Federal Government, the reason being that each is anxious to secure the post of Presidency of the Government.

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CONFIDENTIAL

See Sec Genl sent 14/12/38.



D. C. (Special Branch)

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

Commr

Information

John Robertson

DC (S.B.)

Shao
Li

F. A. Q. C. (Sp. Br.)

DEC 13 1938

Organization Of Central Government Of China

Joint Commission Of Provisional And Reformed Bodies To Meet On December 23 To Map Out Definite Steps For Formation

PEKING, Dec. 12.—Definite steps to be taken for the organization of a Central Government of China by the amalgamation of the Provisional and Reformed Administrations will be mapped at a third session of the joint commission of the two regimes on December 23, it was disclosed to-day in a statement issued by officials here in connection with the forthcoming anniversary of the establishment of the Peking Government.

The third meeting of the commission will be held here. The second session took place in Nanking on November 2. The commission was organized in Peking on September 22 under the chairmanship of Mr. Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the Executive Commission of the Provisional Government. Agreement already has been reached by the heads of the two regimes on fundamental questions involved in the projected merger.

Achievements of the Provisional Government during the past year were reviewed in the lengthy statement, which claimed that jurisdiction was being maintained effectively in the provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Shansi. The first anniversary of the inauguration of the Government will be celebrated on December 14.

Restoration of peace and order and effective measures for the relief of refugees were largely due to the action taken by the Government, the statement said.

Early Events Reviewed

Reviewing the early events of the regime, the statement recalled that various Peace Maintenance Commissions had been merged, including those at Peking and in the Tientsin area, as a preliminary step in the extension of control over three provinces.

In September the Government was reorganized with the establishment of seven Ministries, Home Affairs, Public Welfare, Justice, Education, Industry, and Finance, and the Bureaux of Foreign Affairs and Communications.

In the financial field the Government took over the Customs administration in North China on December 16 of last year and carried out a tariff revision in January.

Tariff Revision Made

On June 1 the Government, in cooperation with the Reformed Government, effected another tariff revision with a view to "abrogating the anti-alien tariff, improving the

balance of China's payments abroad and strengthening economic cooperation between China, Japan and Manchoukuo.

At the same time the salt gabelle and consolidated tax system were revised.

The Federal Reserve Bank of China was organized in Peking and started business on March 10 as the only note issue bank in North China for the purpose of issuing new notes to replace national currency or legal tender of the Chinese Nationalist Government.

Circulation of Nationalist Government notes in North China has been banned since June 10. Notes heretofore issued by other Chinese banks in North China will be banned next March, the statement revealed.

Industrial Plan

The Provisional Government is steadily executing a five-year industrial plan, the statement said.

The Sino-Japanese Economic Council was organized at the end of March with Mr. Wang as chairman and Mr. Hatsusaburo Hiraio, Japanese business leader and former Minister of Education, as supreme adviser.

The Economic Council is supervising the activities of the North China Development Company and its affiliated concerns in effecting economic and industrial development in North China by working iron and coal mines, increasing cotton production, the manufacture of salt and improving communication and transportation facilities, the statement declared. The five-year industrial plan will end in 1941.

In December the Sin Min Hui or New People's Association was organized in Peking as the only political group in North China.

Its objectives were announced as the "enlightenment of the masses and enlistment of their whole-hearted support in building up a new order in East Asia along pro-Japanese anti-Communist lines on the basis of old Oriental morals."—Domei.

file

6/13/12

Ref. No.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
December.....2,.....193..8.

SUBJECT

Registration of personnel formerly connected with
judicial organs in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chokiang
and Anhwei, by the Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed
Government" in Nanking.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to **Secretary S. A. C.**
for Secretary General,
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police Report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FILE
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9/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

Section 1, Special
REPORT

No. S. B. D. 81557
Branch. 2
Date

December 4, 1938.

Subject. ~~Registration of personnel formerly connected with judicial organs in~~
~~the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, by the Ministry of~~
~~Justice of the "Reformed Government" in Nanking.~~

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

On December 1, 1938, the Ministry of Justice of the Reformed Government in Nanking posted a notice on Tung Chong Road, Pootung, calling upon persons formerly connected with judicial organs in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei to register with the Ministry.

Translated, the notice reads as follows :-

"It is notified for general information that since the commencement of hostilities, all grades of judicial institutions in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei have been disorganized and their personnel have disappeared. As the Ministry is at present engaged in the enforcement of measures formulated by the Government for the gradual re-establishment of these institutions, those judges, clerks, gaolers, warders and others formerly connected with these institutions, desirous of reinstatement, are hereby requested to effect registration with this Ministry without delay. As to the emolument of the judicial personnel, it is the intention of this Ministry to raise their scale of pay so that their efficiency in the discharge of their duties will not be unduly impaired as a result of their financial anxiety.

Hu Nai-tai (胡初泰),
Minister of Justice. "

Appended to this notice is also a registration form, a translation of which is attached herewith.

Certified true copy.

H. C. Eardley

TRANSLATION.

Qualification for, and the Procedure of
Registration of Judicial Personnel by the
Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government."

I. The under-mentioned officials are qualified for
registration:-

1. Presiding Judges, Judges, Procurators, Chief Clerks and Clerks of the High Courts and Branch High Courts of the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.
2. District Judges and Clerks formerly assigned to the Bureaux of Justice in the various Hsiens (Districts) of the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.
3. Head Gaolers, Gaolers in prisons and branch prisons, and Chief Warders and Warders of detention houses in the various localities in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.
4. Prison Supervisors of the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

II. Procedure of Registration:-

1. Those holding the foregoing qualifications should send, by registered mail, copies of diplomas and other credentials, service records, together with two copies of the latest photograph, size 3 inches to the Registry of the Ministry, who will duly acknowledge same.
2. Those whose present place of abode is not provided with postal facilities, may send the necessary documents through their respective district governments, municipal administrations or provincial governments as the case may be.
3. Following receipt of these documents and found by the Ministry to be suitable, the applicants will be placed on a waiting list. They will also be served with a notice to the above effect. The documents of those not suitable will be returned to them.
4. The period for registration will be between November 1, 1938 and April 30, 1939 inclusive.

III. Registration will be refused to the following persons:-

1. Those persons whose civil rights have been taken away or those who have not yet had them returned officially.
2. Criminals at large.
3. Opium addicts or addicts of its derivatives.

4. Mental patients.
5. Those who have already been declared bankrupt.
6. Those who are physically incompetent.
7. Those whose registration papers are found to have been forged.
8. Members and/or ex-members of the Communist Party.

Certified true copy

H. C. Landley

61235-

MEMO.

Commr

Sir,

Information

Thos Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

CONFIDENTIAL

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 1, Special Narcotics Division
REPORT

Date December 6, 1938.

Subject Registration of personnel formerly connected with judicial organs in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, by the Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government" in Nanking.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by

C. Crawford D. I.

On December 1, 1938, the Ministry of Justice of the Reformed Government in Nanking posted a notice on Tung Chong Road, Pootung, calling upon persons formerly connected with judicial organs in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei to register with the Ministry. Translated, the notice reads as follows :-

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Hu Nai-tai (胡 鈞泰),
Minister of Justice.

Appended to this notice is also a registration form, a translation of which is attached herewith.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D. G. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D

Sec
Jan

Sec Genl.

sent 8/12 AM



DBR.

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TRANSLATION

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Registration of Judicial Personnel by the
Ministry of Justice of the "Reformed Government."

I. The under-mentioned officials are qualified for
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2. District Judges and Clerks formerly assigned to the Bureaux of Justice in the various Hsiens (Districts) of the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.
3. Head Gaolers, Gaolers in prisons and branch prisons, and Chief Warders and Warders of detention houses in the various localities in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.
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3. Opium addicts or addicts of its derivatives.

4. Mental patients.
5. Those who have already been declared bankrupt.
6. Those who are physically incompetent.
7. Those whose registration papers are found to have been forged.
8. Members and/or ex-members of the Communist Party.

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STATEMENT ON ADOPTION OF FEDERAL SYSTEM IN CHINA

A Domei telegram from Nanking reports that at 3 p.m. November 30 in an interview granted to newspaper reporters, Mr. Liang Hung Chi, President of the Executive Yuan of the "Reformed Government", issued the following statement regarding the adoption of a federal system of government in China:-

"The 'Reformed Government' has convoked a general meeting of people's representatives to study the wishes of the people. China is a republican country, therefore, the principle of government must be in accordance with the wishes of the people. The 'Reformed Government' was established on this principle. Five hundred representatives are attending the meeting and some 77 proposals have been put forward by them. It is a great success for the Government because the proposals submitted by the representatives have found acceptance by the government. Now it has been ascertained that the establishment of a new central government will meet with the wishes of the people. The Japanese Government as well as the 'Reformed Government' desire to see a new central regime established. For this, two steps will have to be taken: the first step is to make a careful study of the foundation for the new regime by the United Committee of the Peking Provisional Government and the 'Reformed Government' and the second is to unite and study the wishes of the people by convoking meetings of people's representatives. In this respect the government has achieved great success through the meeting of people's representatives held at Nanking. The meeting is, in fact, a preparatory assembly for the establishment of a new central regime. The question of the system and personnel of the new regime is not an urgent matter. My personal view is that the federal system of government is the most suitable one for China for it will have the support of the 'Reformed Government', the Peking Provisional Government

the Mongolian Autonomous Government, and the Peace Preservation Committees of Wuhan and Canton. I am not now in a position to say anything about the constitution of the government for it must be decided by the United Committee and the People's Assembly to be held next spring, but a committee system will be adopted for the time being. The third meeting of the United Committee will be held at Peking in the middle of December. The people's assembly may be held after the fourth conference of the United Committee next spring."

WCT/

FM. 2
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special

Branch, 547524

REPORT

Date November 29, 1938

Subject... Handbill in support of the formation of a New Central
Government - distributed in Pootung.

Made by... D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by... C. Crawford L.D.

On November 29, copies of a handbill entitled "A
manifesto issued by the people in the Southern Part of
Pootung in support of the formation of a New Central
Government" were distributed in various parts of Pootung
by members of the Pootung Branch of the Bureau of Police.
The handbill denounces the Kuomintang as having been the
cause of the present hostilities and advocates the necessity
of establishing an unified New Central Government which
will bring about co-operation with Japan and "everlasting
peace" in East Asia.

It is learned that the Peiping Provisional
Government and the Reformed Government are convening
the so-called "Peoples Congress" in Peiping and Nanking
simultaneously in the middle of December, 1938, for the
purpose of appointing a president to the New Central
Government. Representatives from various cities and
provinces at present under the control of the Japanese
Military will attend, and Mr. Ling Kie-ong (凌啟鴻),
Counsellor of the Shanghai City Govt., and Mr. Chen Siu-fu
(陳修夫), Chief of the Bureau of Education, left Shanghai
for Nanking by rail on November 29 to attend the proposed
congress at Nanking as representatives of the Shanghai
City Government.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch)

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

Comm

Information

J. H. Robertson
D.C. (S.B.)

P. A. C. C. (S. Br.)

Ref. No. A. 8155

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
December.....1,.....1938...

SUBJECT

Handbill in support of the formation
of...a...New...Central...Government...distributed
in Pootung.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary for
Secretary General,
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. **Copy of a Police Report.**
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT S.1, Special Branch. Station ~~XXXX~~
Date November 29, 1938.

Subject.....Handbill in support of the formation of a New Central
Government - distributed in Pootung.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

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Certified true copy.

H. C. Hardley.

November 28, 1938.

HIFPO

PRESIDENT LIANG OF EXECUTIVE YUAN ISSUES STATEMENT

A Domei telegram from Nanking dated November 27 reports that on November 29 Mr. Liang, President of the Executive Yuan of the "Reformed Government," who has just returned from Japan, will deliver an address at the second meeting of representatives from various places in the course of which he will speak of his impressions in Japan and his firm determination to establish a central regime. After the meeting Mr. Liang will inspect Soochow, Hangchow, Chi-kiang, Pangpu and other places.

At 3 p.m. November 27 Mr. Liang granted an interview to newspaper reporters during which he made the following statement:-

"During my visit to Japan I met many important officials and civilians, including Premier Konoye, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of the Army, the Minister of the Navy and the President of the Privy Council. I had long individual talks with Premier Konoye and the Ministers of the Army, the Navy and Foreign Affairs and also with the President of the Bank of Japan. I have a strong impression that all Japanese authorities and financiers are firmly united in a single purpose to build a new East Asia. I am very glad to have had a chance to exchange opinions freely with them. I strongly advocated to all I met the importance of Sino-Japanese economic co-operation in all plans to bring peace to the Orient. There are two important conditions for Sino-Japanese economic co-operation: the first is to maintain peace and order so as to increase production and the purchasing power of the people in the cities and farms. Of course, the responsibility of maintaining peace and order will be undertaken by the Chinese Government, but owing to present conditions assistance from Japan will be absolutely necessary. The second point is that the Japanese authorities and people should pay careful attention to the feelings of the Chinese people who, until lately, have shown much respect to Europeans. In the building of a new China, the Chinese people should be educated to respect Japan otherwise Sino-Japanese economic co-operation will be a difficult matter. I am exceedingly happy to note that the Japanese officials and important civilians have a full understanding of the situation. I met Mr. Kodama, President of the Central China Development Company, twice when I was in Japan. I hope to meet him again at Nanking when I shall have a long talk with him."

CHINA PRESS.

NOV 29 1938

Wu Pei-fu Regarded As Still Faithful

Authorities Discount
Rumors Of Political
Activities

CHUNGKING, Nov. 28.—(Kuo-min).—Japanese reports concerning the political activities of General Wu Pei-fu, former Chihli warlord, are generally discounted in well-informed circles here.

It is pointed out that General Wu is well-known for his strong nationalistic sentiments, as well as his profound respect for national traditions. For instance, for more than a decade, despite various political changes, he has steadfastly adhered to his policy of not seeking refuge in foreign concessions.

It is inconceivable that a man of his caliber can be induced to serve as a tool of the Japanese invaders, especially in view of his advanced age, it is declared in the same circles here. The reports about General Wu's alleged political ambitions or activities are in fact an insult to him and a slander on his character.

Such reports merely indicate, it is pointed out, that the Japanese are not satisfied with their present puppets, Wang Ku-min, Liang Hung-chih and the like.

File R 29/11
R 29/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D.
S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date Nov. 28 1938.

Subject Chen Fu Ming (陳福明) appointed President of the
Kiangsu High Court at Soochow.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received that Chen Fu Ming (陳福明), a brother of Chen Cheh Ming (陳列民), the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, has been appointed President of the High Court at Soochow.

It is believed that the appointment was made by Chen Cheh Ming himself and had not been authorised by the Minister of Justice of the Reformed Government.

The new President has assumed office and appointed several of his followers as judges of courts in various Japanese controlled areas.

E
It is also reported that the officials of the Reformed Government are revising the law of the Kuomintang Government. According to the revised law which has not yet been officially promulgated, the right of a woman to share in an estate left by her parents and the right to sue her husband for adultery have been rescinded and a married man may divorce his wife if she is still sterile after a certain period.



D. C. (Special Branch)

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

Comm
Sir
Information
J. H. Robertson
DC (SB)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date _____

SECRET

MEMO.

Comm.

Sir

Information



J. H. Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

FILE
R 25/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. **REGISTRY**

Section 1, Special Branch **S. B. D.**

REPORT

Date **November 24, 1938.**

Subject **Marshal Wu Pei-fu and the Presidency of the new Federal Government.**

Made by **D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa**

Forwarded by *C. G. [Signature]*

With reference to the attached newspaper cuttings on the above subject, I have to state that the report on the emergence from retirement of Marchal Wu Pei-fu (吳佩孚) has been in circulation ever since the Dalny Conference, convened by General Doihara during the early part of September last, when Mr. Tang Shao-yi (唐紹儀), the veteran Kuomintang diplomat and statesman, who was assassinated in Shanghai on 30-9-38, was nominated as Head of the proposed Federal Government. The ex-Chihlian warlord was to be elected head of the War Ministry at the same time. The original plan was that the Federal Government be inaugurated following the fall of the Wuhan area, but owing to unforeseen circumstances, the realization of this proposed Scheme was temporary shelved and with the unexpected demise of Mr. Tang, Marshal Wu was the most likely candidate for the Presidency in the eyes of the Japanese and pre-Japanese community. Information to hand, however, indicates that although the ex-warlord has been of late repeatedly approached by members of the pro-Japanese fraternity, no information has yet been obtained, which would indicate that he is ready to emerge as President of the new regime, but the delay, it is authentically learnt, is due to the unacceptable demands presented by him should he accept the new post. The current report apparently originated from a Japanese source and can, therefore, be accepted only as a form of Japanese propaganda.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

NOV 18 1938

Wu Pei-fu Claimed Willing To Become Federal President

(Reuter's Agency)

PEIPING, Nov. 18.—The city is full of feverish comings and goings as the Japanese authorities and former Chinese officials confer over the formation of a new federal government.

Reliable Japanese sources confirm that Marshal Wu Pei-fu, former warlord and leader of the old Chihli clique, is willing to emerge as President. Mr. Chin Yun-peng, former Premier, as Vice-President, and Mr. Chang Yen-chiang, former Foreign Minister in Manchukuo, as Premier.

Another reliable source declares that General Count Terauchi, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief in North China, will be replaced very soon by General Sugiyama, former Japanese War Minister.

S2
19/11

SHANGHAI TIMES.

NOV 17 1938

Wu Pei-fu Mentioned For Post

Former Warlord Likely
To Assume Title Of
New "President"

PEKING, Nov. 16.—It is learnt from semi-official circles that preparations are now being made for the organization of a federal government and the nomination of its leaders.



MARSHAL WU PEI-FU

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, former warlord and leader of the old Chihli clique, is generally regarded as the most probable candidate to head the federal government. When instituted he will probably be named "Provisional President."

Lately his residence at Shih Chung Hua Yuan in the East City has been heavily guarded and there are frequent police patrols in its vicinity in order to ensure the personal safety of the former warlord.

—Reuter.

S 2
1/2


NOV 19 1938

"Reforms"

THE "Reformed Government" at Nanking has already embarked upon making "reforms" in the substantive laws, both civil and criminal, if we are correctly informed.

Civilly, the "Reformed Government" has shown its stern disapproval of the doctrine of sex equality incorporated into legislation by the Chinese Government. For instance, women, married or unmarried, are given the right of inheritance according to the Civil Code of the Republic of China, and that right is now abolished by the "Reformed Government."

In the "reformed" criminal code, sex equality also has been given a serious blow. It may be recalled that several years ago women's organizations demanded a recognition of this principle in the revision of the Chinese Criminal Code, especially in connection with adultery. Previously, a man found committing this offense was not liable to punishment while a woman, either married or unmarried, was liable for the same offense. As the result of nation-wide agitation, the revised code makes it a criminal offense for both parties to a case of adultery. Now comes the "Reformed Government," and out goes the provision.



NOV 16 1938

"Reformed" Officials Off for Tokyo

To Take Part in Three Sided Conference

By air and by sea, important officials of the "Reformed Government" left Shanghai yesterday for Japan on official missions.

They were Mr. Liang Hung-chih, president of the Executive Council; Mr. Wang Tze-hui, Minister of Industry; Mr. Ssu Hsi-wen, secretary-general of the Special Municipality of Shanghai; Mr. Chang Ping-hui, Vice-Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Lu Hsuan-ti, director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

Mr. Liang, Mr. Chang, and Mr. Li, accompanied by their respective staffs, left for Japan in a specially chartered Douglas airliner of the Japan Aviation Company.

Mr. Wang and Mr. Ssu, also accompanied by several officials, sailed in the ss. Shanghai Maru. They will attend the tri-partite economic conferences to be held in Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka and Changchun from November 21. Represented there will be the Japanese, Manchoukuo, and the "Reformed" and "Provisional" Governments of China. Bankers and business men will also attend.

Mr. Liang leads a goodwill mission

Mr. Liang Arrives

Tokyo, Nov. 15.

Mr. Liang Hung-chih arrived here this afternoon from Shanghai by air. He will meet foreign correspondents on Thursday.—Domei.

Li
Chang
Ssu
Wang

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 100-10011
S. 1. REGISTRY

REPORT

S.2 Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

Date November 15 1938.

Subject: Reported terms of Marshal Wu Pei-fu to join the new Federal Government as President.

Made by: and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to information from one of the Reformed Government officials, Marshal Wu Pei-fu is reported to have demanded, as one of the conditions for his taking up the new post of President of the Federal Government, the withdrawal of Japanese troops in areas where tranquillity has been restored and the formation of an efficient Chinese armed force to maintain order. This condition is said to be most unacceptable by the Tokio Authorities and further negotiations are in progress.

It is known that Marshal Wu Pei-fu keeps a staff of about 300 men at Peiping (secretaries, adjutants and others) who have no means of livelihood other than the receipt of an allowance from the Peking Provisional Government and the latter may use its influence to induce the Marshal to modify the terms.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

FILE (Special Branch)

Common
Sir,
Informative
Thos Robertson
DO (S)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch, ~~Station~~ ^{2155 D}

REPORT

Date November 7 19 38.

Subject (in full) Reported appointment of General Chi Hsi-yuan as Pacification
Commissioner for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The reported appointment of General Chi Hsi-yuan
(齐燮元) as Pacification Commissioner for Kiangsu, Chekiang
and Anhwei has not been confirmed by enquiries nor has
anything concerning this appointment been published in the
Gazette of the Reformed Government.

E. H.
—
An official of the Reformed Government states
that there is a likelihood of General Ho Feng-ling (何丰林)
being appointed Defence Commissioner but such an appointment
will not be approved until it has been referred to Tokyo.



D. (Special Branch)

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

Commr

for
Information

Y. H. Robertson
- 220 (213)

262
87"

Standard and other local newspapers :-

GENERAL CHI HSI-YUAN TO FORM PUPPET ARMY

In view of the weakness of their garrisons in the occupied areas in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, which have frequently been attacked by mobile units, the Japanese military authorities in Shanghai are planning to appoint General Chi Hsi-yuan (齊燮元), an official of the Provisional Government at Peiping, as Pacification Commissioner for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. He will enlist the riff-raff and form them into a puppet army to assist the Japanese garrison. General Chi, who is now in Shanghai, is conducting certain activities for the Japanese.

It is learnt that General Chi Hsi-yuan has recommended to the Japanese one of his followers named Wong Chien-fei (王健飛) for the post of Defence Commissioner for the areas along the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways in order to facilitate his work.

Ta Ying Yeh Pao of October 27 :-

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL CHI HSI-YUAN IN SHANGHAI

General Chi Hsi-yuan (奇斐元), Minister of Public Security of the Provisional Government in Peiping, arrived by air from Peiping on October 20. After landing at Dazang he proceeded to Hongkew and took up residence at the Banzai Kan Hotel on Minghong Road. The object of the visit is to discuss measures to buy over the bandits in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei and other places and to enlist them into a puppet army.

General Chi will later be appointed Pacification Commissioner and will remain here for some time.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHAI File No. 1111111111
S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 1111111111
S. 2. Special Branch Station

Date November 8 1938.

Subject (in full) Alleged election of a President of the new Federal
Government to be formed.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the report in the Ta Mei Wan Pao dated November 3, 1938, there is no confirmation that a President for the new government has been elected by the so-called People's Assembly at Nanking.

It is reported that General Wu Pei-fu has been offered the position of President in the new government and that he has shown his willingness to take up this position on certain conditions which, however, have not yet been accepted by the Japanese.



D. C. (Special Branch)

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

Comm
Sir
Information
John Robertson
DC (SB)

32
8

November 4, 1938.

Afternoon Translation,

Ta Pui Wan Pao (Nov. 3) :-

PRESIDENT OF NEW REGIME TO BE ELECTED

According to information received from reliable quarters, the officials of the Peiping Provisional Government and the "Reformed Government," who have been holding conferences at Nanking, will hold a so-called People's Assembly between November 5 and 7 (another report says November 9) at which a President of the new regime will be elected.

It is said that Marshal Ma Fui-fu is the most likely candidate for the position.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special

REPORT

Date October 4, 1938

Subject "Reformed Government" in Nanking - Establishment of a
military academy.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien Pih

Forwarded by

Nyung Yuen Tao (任援道), Minister of Pacification in the "Reformed Government", is establishing a military academy in Nanking for the training of junior officers for services in "Pacification Units" (Units to deal with guerillas).

The academy, which will begin classes in Nanking on December 1, 1938, has made arrangements to enlist 500 cadets from Nanking, Soochow, Shanghai and Hangchow between November 1 and 10. Candidates must be recommended by officials and employees of the "Reformed Government" and will be escorted to Nanking, before November 30, by members of the Special Service Sections. The recruits will go through a course of training at the academy which will cover a period of one year.

The regulations governing enlistment are as follows:-

- (1) Candidates must be graduates from middle schools or must have studied for more than one year in middle school.
- (2) Age: Between 18 and 24.
- (3) Registration offices:
Pacification Commander's Headquarters in Nanking and Special Service Sections in the various districts.
- (4) Entrance examinations: (To be held in Nanking, Shanghai, Soochow and Hangchow).

Physical and oral examinations will be held at the Special Service Sections concerned at 8 a.m. on November 13 and 14, 1938.

Written examinations will be held at 8 a.m. on November 15 at places to be arranged in the districts concerned.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

- 2 -

- (5) Subjects of examination: (Elementary Middle School subjects) Chinese, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History and Geography.
- (6) The names of successful candidates will be published in the press on November 23.
- (7) The cadets will be supplied with clothing and books free of charge and entitled to ^a monthly allowance of \$12.00 each.

Pan Lien-pik

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Commr

Sir

Information

of the Police

20.11.38
for
be

3-11-38

MAX

No. 3

D O M E I

S. B. D. REGISTRY	
No. S. B. D.	8155 D
Date	SHEET 4 38

NEW CALENDAR TO BE USED BY NANKING
AND PEKING REGIMES TO BE COMPILED

NANKING, Nov. 3.--(DOMEI)-- REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE PEKING PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE NANKING REFORMED
GOVERNMENT WILL MEET IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO COMPILE A NEW
REVISED CALENDAR WHICH WILL HENCEFORTH BE USED BY CHINESE
UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE NEW REGIMES, IT WAS DISCLOSED
HERE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

DECISION TO ADOPT A REVISED CALENDAR WAS
REACHED AT A MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE TWO
GOVERNMENTS HERE YESTERDAY.

THE NEW CALENDAR, OFFICIALS STATED, WILL DESIGN-
NATE SEVEN OFFICIAL HOLIDAY WHICH WILL BE CELEBRATED "NATION-
ALLY." THESE ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

JANUARY 1 (GREGORIAN CALENDAR) NEW YEAR'S DAY

JANUARY 1-3 (LUNAR CALENDAR) NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS

AUGUST 15 (LUNAR CALENDAR) MID-AUTUMN FETE

AUGUST 27 (LUNAR CALENDAR) BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY
OF CONFUCIUS

SEPT. 22 (GREGORIAN CALENDAR) ANNIVERSARY OF ES-
TABLISHMENT OF JOINT
COMMITTEE OF NANKING
AND PEKING GOVERNMENTS

OCTOBER 10 (GREGORIAN CALENDAR) DOUBLE TENTH
FESTIVAL

B/S/MUR DEC. 22 OR 23 (GREGORIAN CALENDAR) FETE FOR START
OF WINTER SEASON

FILE

3/11

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

OCT 25 1938

New Programme For Nanking

**Constitutional Form of
Government Planned by
New Regime**

Nanking.

The establishment of a constitutional form of government and the promotion of education among the masses were among the ten points of a programme of reconstruction outlined by Mr. Liang Hung-chih, head of the "Reformed Government," in the course of a talk with Reuter's Special Correspondent at his offices here. •

The Government, he said, had under consideration a plan to establish a university at an early date. Mr. Liang's other points included:

Abolition of dictatorship by a single party;

Active suppression of Communism;

Encouragement to refugees to return to their former homes;

Relief of unemployment by developing industrial and agricultural resources of the country;

Encouragement to existing commercial, financial and industrial enterprises in order to increase the wealth of the country;

Encouragement of physical training among citizens; and

Balancing the national budget to relieve the burden of the people.

Reconstruction work, Mr. Liang said, was progressing satisfactorily in Nanking. A Mayor had been appointed, and a definite programme had been mapped out.

The population of the city, he continued, was gradually increasing. Before the outbreak of hostilities it totalled over a million, but the greater majority evacuated when war broke out. Now, people were flocking back to their homes again, and the present Chinese population was nearing the half million mark.

Although the ravages of war were still evident, Nanking showed signs of recovery. Rows and rows of shops were open and doing business again, while the city's bus service seemed inadequate to cope with the demand, every vehicle being packed to overflowing.—Reuter.

October 24, 1938.

MAINICHI

"REFORMED GOVERNMENT" RESOLVES TO INTRODUCE TRAITOR
SUPPRESSION REGULATIONS

A telegram dated October 21 from the branch office of this paper at Nanking reports that at a state conference held on October 20 by the "Reformed Government" a set of regulations for the suppression of traitors was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for promulgation. Persons who engage in a war with a third Power for the interests of any party or a clique only or who sell the interests of the State and the people will be regarded as traitors and will be dealt with severely.

According to the regulations to be promulgated, important Kuomintang officials, including Chiang Kai Shek, communist elements and others who are taking part in the anti-Japanese war will be punished with death. The promulgation of the regulations, on the eve of the fall of Hankow, will prove to the world the substantial existence of the "Reformed Government" and the actual collapse of the Chiang Kai Shek regime.

The regulations are as follows:-

Article 1. Whoever, for the purpose of retaining the authority vested with him or with a single party, partakes in a war with a third Power and loses army and territory thereby bringing harm to the State and the people, shall be regarded as a traitor and be punished with death. Whoever gives assistance to any person committing the above-mentioned crime or who commits the crime in conspiracy with the offender, shall be punished with the same degree as described in the first paragraph.

Article 2. Whoever, whether directly incited or in conspiracy with the offender, commits the following acts, shall be punished with death or life imprisonment:-

- a) Act of causing harm to a place under the scorch & land policy.
- b) Act of commandeering without reason or extorting property from the people by other means.
- c) Act of purchasing and transporting war materials, siding with traitors.
- d) Act of pressing civilians into military service without reason or wasting the people's power by other means.
- e) Act of causing damage by water or by incendiarism.
- f) Act of causing disturbance of peace and order.
- g) Act of causing a mob riot.
- h) Act of causing destruction of means of communication.
- i) Act of causing disturbances to the circulation of money.
- j) Act of causing death or injury to government officers or employees with intent to harm them.

Article 3. Whoever, whether directly incited or in conspiracy with a traitor, commits the following acts, shall be punished with life imprisonment or above ten years imprisonment:-

- a) Act of propagating by speech or writing or painting.
- b) Act of instigating people to conspire.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 44-1111

S. D. REGISTRY

S.2 Spec. No. S. B. D. 1234567

REPORT

Date October 22 1938.

Subject New appointments to the Reformed Government.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

In the Government Gazette, No. 24, dated October 10, 1938, Chen Chun (陳羣), Minister of Interior of the Reformed Government, is appointed to act concurrently as Director of the Shanghai Municipality Rehabilitation Bureau (上海市復興局), an organization to supervise the Shanghai Municipal Administration.

In the same gazette dated September 19, 1938, Jen Yuen Tao (任援道), Minister of Security, is permitted to resign from the concurrent post of Mayor of Nanking. Kau Kwan Ngoo (高冠吾) is appointed Mayor of Nanking Municipality and permitted to resign from the post of Vice Minister of Public Security.



Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm
to

Information

John Robertson
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

Shanghai, October 17, 1938.

La Ying Yeh Pao (Unauthorized).
130 Ningpo Road
British newspaper printed in Chinese.
Circulation: 2,000.

Curriculum vitae of HSIA CHIA PAN, instigator of the
assassination of Mr. TANG SHAO YI.

Following the assassination of Mr. TANG SHAO YI, member of the National Government, the French police on the following day placed 15 suspects under arrest. The instigator of the crime is in flight and is named HSIA CHIA PAN. We do not desire to recount here whether HSIA is actually the assassin or whether TANG SHAO YI was killed by somebody else who used Hsia's visiting card as a means of introduction; we will deal only with Hsia's career.

Aged 28 or 29 and a native of Canton, Hsia is a graduate of a primary school in Canton. He has the robust build of an athlete. In 1931 he worked for an intelligence agency in Canton as a cub reporter. Very intelligent he finished his probation after three months. Since then, as a reporter, he has carried on his work in military and political circles in Canton. As a result of his ability, several influential personages are said to have desired to be placed in contact with him. This resulted in his being dismissed, following which he established himself in Canton as an international press agency, naming himself as director. But no press articles were published.

In 1933 he accompanied a group of anti-Japanese petitioners organised by the Canton Students' Federation which proceeded North. Arriving in Shanghai he published press articles utilizing a great deal of bluff in so doing.

A short time after he made the acquaintance of a rich Cantonese business man. From this friendship he became known to numerous personalities in Shanghai. As for the manner in which he became on friendly terms with Mr. TANG SHAO YI, we learn that after his return to Canton, he

presented himself to Mr. TANG bearing a letter of introduction.

In Canton he busied himself again with the activities of the International Press Agency. Then, implicated in the CHU TSO TUN case, he paid for his trouble by spending several months in prison. Two months after the retreat from the political arena of General SUN CHANG HANG, he regained his freedom. Hsiao's family is in Sikwan. His father and mother are alive. He is married and has one son. In January 1936 he made two trips to Shanghai.

In Canton he lives a luxurious existence and holds down three or five public offices. He is still in possession of photographs in which he can be seen with Mr. TANG SHAO YI or with members of the latter's family. Since Mr. TANG's assassination he has disappeared.

Shanghai, le 17 Mars 1938.

Ying Yeh Pao (non autorisé)
16 Ningpo Road
Journal anglais rédigé en
langue chinoise
N° 100

Le curriculum vitae de HUI CHIH PAN, auteur de l'assassinat
de M. TANG SHAO YI.

A la suite de l'assassinat de M. TANG SHAO YI, membre du
Gouvernement National, la Police française a mis le lendemain
du crime, les suspects en état d'arrestation. L'auteur de l'atten-
tat est en fuite et se nomme HUI CHIH PAN. Nous ne voulons
pas relater ici si HUI CHIH PAN est vraiment l'assassin ou si
M. TANG SHAO YI a été assassiné par une autre personne qui se ser-
vit de la carte de visite de HUI pour être introduite; nous
parlerons seulement de la carrière de HUI CHIH PAN.

Âgé de 28 ou 29 ans environ et originaire de Canton, HUI
CHIH PAN est diplômé d'une école primaire de Canton. Son corps
robuste est celui d'un athlète. En 1931, il travailla dans une
agence d'informations de Canton comme reporter stagiaire. Très
intelligent, il fut titularisé après trois mois de stage. Depuis
lors, en qualité de reporter, il effectua des démarches dans
les milieux politiques et militaires de Canton. Par son habi-
lité, de nombreux "hommes influents" désiraient se mettre en
contact avec lui. Par la suite, il fut révoqué. Peu de temps il
établit lui-même, à Canton, une agence de presse internationale
dont il fut le directeur. Mais aucun article de presse ne fut
publié.

Vers 1933, il accompagna le groupe de pétitionnaires anti-
japonais organisé par la Fédération des étudiants de Canton
qui se rendait dans le Nord. Arrivé à Shanghai, il publia des
articles de presse en employant le bluff.

Peu de temps après, il fit connaissance d'un riche commer-
çant cantonais. A la faveur de ces relations, il connut de
nombreuses personnalités de Shanghai. Quant à la manière dont
il put faire connaissance de M. TANG SHAO YI, nous apprenons

que lors de son retour à Canton, il se présente à TANG SHAO
WU avec une lettre d'un commerçant de Shanghai.

À Canton, il se livra de nouveau à ses activités comme
collaborateur de l'agence de presse internationale. Puis, impli-
qué dans l'affaire de CHU TSO CHEN, il purgea une peine d'
emprisonnement de plusieurs mois. Deux mois avant la retraite de
l'armée politique du général CHAN CHI TANG, il recouvra sa
liberté. La famille de HOIE se trouve à Sikwan. Son père et
sa mère sont vivants. Il est marié et a un fils. En Janvier
1946, il fit deux voyages à Shanghai.

À Canton, il menait une vie luxueuse et arborait trois
ou cinq insignes d'organes publics. Il possède encore des
photographies sur lesquelles on le voit avec TANG SHAO
WU ou avec les membres de la famille de ce dernier. Il a
disparu depuis l'assassinat de TANG.

(18)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

C.S. 6, Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date October 1, 1938.

Subject Suspected motive for the murder of Mr. Tang Shao Yi.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

According to information secured from a fairly reliable pro-Japanese source, the expected fall of Hankow into Japanese hands would mark the turning point of Japan's political activities in China. After the capture of Hankow, the Japanese Military are expected to refrain from advancing any further into the interior and to adopt defensive tactics, using the greater part of their forces in mopping up the Chinese guerillas in the occupied areas.

At the same time, a "National People's Assembly" would be convened in Nanking to be attended by delegates from all parts of China including both the occupied and the un-occupied provinces. Depending on the measure of success of securing a quorum, these peoples representatives would issue a manifesto in the name of the people of the whole nation, denouncing the Kuomintang, Communism, the alleged mis-administration of the National Government and above all demand the immediate resignation of General Chiang Kai Shek from all his civil and military posts. Secondly, the assembly would call off the war against Japan and urge for peace negotiations to settle all outstanding disputes. Thirdly, the assembly is expected to lay the foundation of a new government in place of the joint committee recently organized in Peking by the Reformed and the Provisional Governments. Suitable leaders would be elected to head the new governments. In this connection the names of Mr. Tang Shao Yi and General Wu Pei Fu are mentioned to become president and vice-president respectively.

Provided that a constitutional government friendly to Japan is established, the plan also envisages the possibility

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

of the eventual withdrawal of the Japanese Forces from the occupied areas of China as it is realized that the success of the whole scheme depends entirely on the fulfilment of latter condition.

Mr. Tang Shao Yi emphatically denied ~~of~~ having had anything to do with the above scheme, in spite of this fact, he was assassinated by a hatchet-man in his residence, 18 Route Ferguson on September 30, 1938.

E. P. ...
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

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FILE
JK

LWK/

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S.2, Special ~~Narrative~~ *Don't say*

REPORT

Date October 16, 1938.

Subject Alleged resignation of Wang Chung Hui over the

Murder of Tang Shao Yi

Made *by* and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang

With reference to the attached report and the extract from the Nippo reporting alleged dissatisfaction among certain high Kwangtung officials over the murder of Tang Shao Yi, enquiries have been made amongst ex-Government officials in Shanghai but no confirmation could be obtained of the resignation of Wang Chung Hui, the Foreign Minister, as a result of the murder and the reported demand to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek by certain Hankow officials for an explanation of the tragedy.

The French Police have made several arrests but from what I have been able to gather there is evidently no evidence to indicate that Hankow is behind the movement and it is too premature to form a judgement as to the motive.

It is however interesting to note that Tang Liu, the eldest son of Tang Shao Yi, is serving with the Hankow Government and was in Hunan when the tragedy happened in Shanghai. He was at one time Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

C. 13/10.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent

D.C. (Special Branch).



Comm
See
Information
Thos Robertson
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

FILE

NIPPO 11 OCT. 1938

FOREIGN MINISTER WONG TENDERS RESIGNATION DUE
TO ASSASSINATION OF TANG SHAO YI

The Kuomintang members and political circles in Chungking were shocked by the report that Tang Shao Yi, senior member of the Kuomintang and a Cantonese leader, had been assassinated in Shanghai by emissaries of Chiang Kai Shek. High officials belonging to the Canton were highly grieved.

Clique

Indignant over the assassination, Wang Chung Hui, Foreign Minister, has tendered his resignation to Dr. H. H. Kung, Chairman of the Executive Yuan. Wang Chung Hui, Chow Loo and Chen Shu Jen are reported to have requested Chiang Kai Shek to let them have a report on the truth of the incident. The split between the Cantonese Clique and the Chekiang Clique of the Kuomintang has become worse.

Chiang Kai Shek attempted to demonstrate his innocence in the crime by sending a telegram and money to the family of the late Tang Shao Yi. Chiang Kai Shek is said to have instructed Pan Kung Chan, Tsai Ching Chun, Yung Chien Tung, important officers of the Central Special Section at Shanghai, to submit a detailed report on the assassination because the Cantonese Clique is asserting that Chiang Kai Shek is responsible for the assassination. The three important officials will proceed to Canton after holding a conference and then to Hankow after interviewing General Wu Teh Chen at Canton.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

C.S. 6, Special Branch. Station, 73

REPORT

Date October 11, 1938.

Subject..... The assassination of Mr. Tang Shao Yi exploded Japan's Political Scheme.

Made by..... and Forwarded by..... Inspector Papp.

A fairly reliable source of information claims to know that the assassination of Mr. Tang Shao Yi frustrated Japan's most ambitious political scheme, which aimed at bringing about a solution of the China problem by means of political manoeuvring. Such a conclusion is arrived at from the fact that it will be practically impossible for Japan to find another person in China so suitable and qualified to lead a new peace movement as was Mr. Tang, who has had a big following in both political and diplomatic circles.

So far as can be learned the scheme had in view the establishment of a new national government after the fall of Hankow. Mr. Tang would have been appointed as its first president. Mr. Tang was expected to lead a mass movement demanding the immediate resignation of General Chiang Kai Shek; to conclude a secret treaty with Japan, giving the latter whatever privilege she wants in China, and to openly demand the withdrawal of Japan's troops from China - acquiescence to which condition has been previously obtained and included in the secret treaty. Assuming that fighting should have been continued, this would have been fought between Chinese troops of the new regime and those of the National Government as is the case in the Spanish civil war. In the meantime, Japan would have exerted all her influence among the powers to give assistance and recognition to the new government. It is contended that the successful execution of this scheme would have enabled Japan to obtain what she wants of China without the need of shedding any more blood.

Realizing the seriousness of the scheme, Hankow issued its order to assassinate Mr. Tang. The assassin,



FILE

Q. 12
70

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Hsieh Chih Pan (謝志磐) is stated to be a member of the blue-shirts and has been known to Mr. Tang as a messenger of General Chiang Kai Shek for some time. He is said to have made the acquaintance with Mr. Tang by delivering General Chiang's messages from time to time. He also undertook to send Mr. Tang's replies to General Chiang through his secret station in the French Concession. For this reason he frequented Mr. Tang's house very often to obtain the latter's advice on political issues. In this manner he gained the confidence of both Mr. Tang and the watchmen, which circumstance greatly facilitated the carrying out of the assassination.

It is also learned that the Japanese were also conducting negotiations with General Wu Pei Fu who was to have been appointed vice-president, but the latter refused to accept unless the Japanese promised to supply enough munitions to him to organize a new army of thirty divisions under his own command and that Japan would withdraw her troops from the occupied areas.

E. Ray
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Comm
Li
Information for what
it is worth. French Police
have been given copy quietly
The Robertson
DC (11)

NIPPO 1938

FOREIGN MINISTER WONG TENDERS RESIGNATION DUE
TO ASSASSINATION OF TANG SHAO YI

The Kuomintang members and political circles in Chungking were shocked by the report that Tang Shao Yi, senior member of the Kuomintang and a Cantonese leader, had been assassinated in Shanghai by emissaries of Chiang Kai Shek. High officials belonging to the Canton were highly grieved.
Clique

Indignant over the assassination, Wang Chung Hui, Foreign Minister, has tendered his resignation to Dr. H. H. Kung, Chairman of the Executive Yuan. Wang Chung Hui, Chow Loo and Chen Shu Jen are reported to have requested Chiang Kai Shek to let them have a report on the truth of the incident. The split between the Cantonese Clique and the Chekiang Clique of the Kuomintang has become worse.

Chiang Kai Shek attempted to demonstrate his innocence in the crime by sending a telegram and money to the family of the late Tang Shao Yi. Chiang Kai Shek is said to have instructed Pan Kung Chan, Tsai Ching Chun, Yung Chien Tung, important officers of the Central Special Section at Shanghai, to submit a detailed report on the assassination because the Cantonese Clique is asserting that Chiang Kai Shek is responsible for the assassination. The three important officials will proceed to Canton after holding a conference and then to Hankow after interviewing General Wu Teh Chen at Canton.

Ref. No.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
September 30, 1938.

SUBJECT

**Reformed Government* - Shanghai Offices
remove to Nanking.**

The Commissioner presents his compliments to **Acting Secretary,**
S. M. C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. **Copy of a Police report.**
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

KZW/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch, ~~SECRET~~

REPORT

Date September 29, 1938.

Subject. "Reformed Government" - Shanghai offices remove
to Nanking

Made by Clerk Loh Wei-kong

Forwarded by

C. Gamba. 30

Further to Special Report dated September 20, 1938, the "Reformed Government" completed the removal of its various offices from the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road, to Nanking on September 28, 1938.

The "Reformed Government" is at present engaged chiefly with matters concerning its amalgamation with the Peiping Provisional Government. Messrs. Wen Tsung-yao (溫宗堯), President of the Legislative Yuan, Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志), President of the Executive Yuan, and Chen Chun (陳羣), Minister of Interior, recently left for Peiping to discuss the amalgamation with the Provisional Government.

Information secured from a secret source reveals that the Japanese Military Authorities are very dissatisfied with the "Reformed Government" and its personnel because of inefficiency. The government is alleged to have been unable to open up new sources of revenue, and most of the staff members in the various departments are lazy and indifferent. It is reported that the Japanese Military Authorities recently instructed the Ministry of Finance of the "Reformed Government" to submit a report giving details of expenditure since the inauguration of the government, but they have been unable to comply and in consequence the Japanese Military authorities have adopted a retrenchment policy and are paying the monthly salaries to the staff members of the "Reformed Government" on a reduced scale.

Loh Wei-kong
Clerk

D.C. (Special Branch).



FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Branch~~

REPORT

Date Sept. 28 1938.

Subject New appointments in the Reformed Government -
Confirmation of the death of Yang An Sing.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

In the Government Gazette dated September 5, No.21, the Reformed Government announces the appointment of Hsu Chung Sung(徐中) as Chief of the Nanking Police. In the same gazette dated September 12, No. 22, the following appointments were published :-

Chang Ping Hwe(張平懷), former departmental chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, and a close follower of Mr. Pan Kung Chan, as Vice Minister of Home Affairs.

Chao Kung Ching(趙國敬) as Commissioner of Public Works of the Nanking Municipality.

Chao Wei Soo (趙威叔) as Commissioner of Industry of the Nanking Municipality.

Chao Hung Chi (趙鴻志) as Commissioner of Finance of the Nanking Municipality.

Wong Cheng Dien(王承典) as Commissioner of Social Affairs of the Nanking Municipality.

Yang Kiu Ming (楊九鳴) as Commissioner of Education of the Nanking Municipality.

It appears that nearly all the new officials are using fictitious names.

The gazettes confirm the death of Yang An Sing (楊安心), a notorious pro-Japanese figure of Tsingpoo, at the hands of guerillas at Chu Ka Koh(朱家角), Tsingpoo, and announces the issue of a grant of \$50,000 to the family of the deceased. Yang was a notable of Tsingpoo with numerous followers whose influence at one time extended from Tsingpoo to Sungkiang. He recently received an appointment from the Reformed Government as Pacification Commissioner of the 3rd District.



FILE

Comm.
Inf.
Robinson

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

SEP 23 1938
8861 E 2 338

'Peiping Council' Formally Opened

More Japanese Attend Inaugural Session Of Joint Body

(United Press)

PEIPING, Sept. 22. — The United Council of the Provisional and Reformed Governments was formally inaugurated at Chungnanhai Park at 11.30 p.m. today with Mr. Wang Keh-min, chairman of the Provisional Government, as the joint leader.

The council, formed for the purpose of bringing about a rapid merger between the Nanking and Peiping groups for the formation of a new central Chinese Government in Japanese occupied areas, was inaugurated in a huge egg-shaped room.

Aims Clarified

Formal speeches by Chinese and Japanese officials almost drowned the clicking bur of news-reel cameras, although Mr. Wang later clarified the aims and policy of the council at a mass interview with foreign and Chinese journalists.

The council was formed to take charge of matters common to the interests of both the Nanking and Peiping Governments, Mr. Wang said.

The incorporation of Meng-chiang representatives into the council, however, was not fully discussed yet, although they may be admitted into the group later, the Provisional Government chairman said.

Foundation

Mr. Wang said that the council must be regarded as the foundation for the "new central Government of China," which the Chinese people "fully desired."

Communists and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were severely criticized by Mr. Wang in his formal speech.

He stressed the fact that Chinese people should not be misled by Red propaganda.

"General Chiang," he said, "has been misled and will not awake. He is standing on a platform tolerating Communism and 'drinking poison to quench his thirst' and at the same time is displaying claws and teeth in 'soap-boxing his heterogeneous tune.'"

"If China Would"

He said that if China would embark on a policy of anti-Communism, the country would become quiet and peaceful.

There were more Japanese than Chinese attending the inauguration and the majority of the Chinese seemed to be over 50 years of age.

Special precautions were taken to admit only qualified guests to the inauguration. Guards were stationed every 100 yards round the wall of the park.

File
C-21/9

Joint Commission Of Two Regimes Inaugurated

To Form Nucleus For Amalgamation Of The Peking And Nanking Governments; Powers Given Warning; What "Ta Kung Pao" Thinks

PEKING, Sept. 22.—A Joint Commission of the Peking Provisional Government and the Nanking Reformed Government was formally inaugurated here at noon to-day, with Mr. Wang Keh-min as Chairman.

It is assumed that the Commission will form the nucleus for an amalgamation of the two regimes in the near future. The organization was the outcome of a conference held in Dairen recently.—Reuter.

Statement Of Joint Commission

Declaring that world Powers which continue to extend assistance to General Chiang Kai-shek will be regarded as China's enemy, a statement was issued yesterday by the joint commission of the Provisional and Reformed Governments of China on the occasion of the commission's formal inauguration in Peking. A translation of the statement follows:

"Ever since the Kuomintang Government launched the hostilities last year, its forces have suffered reverse after reverse. The Provisional and Reformed Governments were established in succession for the purpose of mitigating the sufferings caused by the hostilities, delivering the people from distress and restoring friendly relations with China's neighbours, in the conviction that it was the only way to bring lasting peace to East Asia.

"However, realizing that the existence of two regimes is detrimental to the smooth working to the nation's administrative machinery, the two Governments have decided to establish a joint commission after a series of meetings by their leaders.

For Greater Efficiency

"The joint commission being designed to increase the efficiency of the new administrations, not only the leaders of the two Governments will hereafter devote their time and energy to attain this objective, but also the nation's leaders who still have not yet joined the two Governments are hereby invited to join the administration to join in the work. It is to be hoped that the people of the nation will not allow themselves to be further misled by the propaganda of the Chiang Kai-shek regime. The maladministration of the Kuomintang Government and the fact that Communism does not suit China being well known to the world, no reiteration is necessary.

"However, the person who is responsible for the Party maladministration and the tolerance of Communism in the Kuomintang is Chiang Kai-shek alone. Near the end of his resources, Chiang Kai-shek has sent out his propagandists to flatter the country with sweet words for the purpose of blinding the minds of the people. The result is that some of the nation's intellectuals have been misled and fallen into his trap. Backed by these people, Chiang Kai-shek was able to carry on the hostilities to the present day.

To Mitigate Sufferings

"It must be pointed out that the joint commission of the two Governments is established out of a desire to prevent unnecessary sacrifices so as to mitigate the sufferings of the people.

"Restoration of peace and order

in China will not only bring peace to East Asia, but will benefit the world at large. The establishment of a joint commission of the two Governments is, therefore, not for the welfare of China alone.

"World Powers which take cognizance of this fact will be regarded as China's friends, and their interests and treaty rights in this country shall be respected, but those which continue to extend assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek Administration with the hope of gaining illegal interests will be regarded as the nation's enemy. The new administration has no intention of offending any of the Powers, but it cannot remain indifferent to the people's sufferings."

A Hankow Viewpoint

HANKOW, Sept. 22.—The influential "Ta Kung Pao" this morning characterized the "Joint Committee" in Peking as an instrument of the Japanese Army's Special Service Section. The Committee is being established to-day with three members from the Peking Provisional Government and three from the Nanking Reformed Government.

The paper declares that the birth of the "Joint Committee" is the result of a disagreement between Lieutenant-General Itagaki, War Minister of Japan, and General Kazushige Ugaki, Minister of Foreign Affairs—each proposing the establishment of a China Bureau with himself as director.

Finally, as a compromise and also to defeat General Ugaki's plans, the paper asserts, Lieutenant-General Itagaki succeeded in organizing the "Joint Committee" under the direction of the Japanese Army's Special Service Section, with General K. Doihara as the head.

In conclusion, the "Ta Kung Pao" expresses confidence that the Japanese, in establishing puppet regimes through the use of Chinese traitors, will never deceive either the Chinese or people abroad. It adds that such puppet regimes will "become the greatest jokes in history and are destined to collapse with the fall of the Japanese militarists."—Reuter.

Japan To Assist Commission

TOKYO, Sept. 22.—"The Japanese Government is prepared to tender assistance and co-operation to the joint commission of the Provisional and Reformed Governments in accordance with its policy to oppose Communism and bring about China's national salvation," the Director of the Bureau of Information of the Gaimusho declared this afternoon.

"As is clearly shown in the programme of the Commission," he said, "it forms the basis for hastening the establishment of a new central administration in China by the merger of the two regimes.

"We welcome the Commission, which is inspired by the high ideal of co-operation with Japan in saving 400 million Chinese from the tyranny of the Chiang Kai-shek regime and the threat of Bolshevism, while helping to establish peace in East Asia."—Domei.

Ref. No.

SHANGHAI	Form A
S. B. REGISTRY	
No. S. B. D.	
Date	
Headquarters,	

Shanghai Municipal Police,
...September 21, 1938.

SUBJECT

**"Reformed Government" - Offices in Shanghai
to be removed to Nanking.**

The Commissioner presents his compliments to **The Acting Secretary,**
S. H. C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. **Copy of a Police report dated September 20, 1938.**
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

X
27/9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

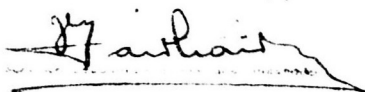
Date September 26/1938.

Subject. "Reformed Government" - offices in Shanghai to be removed to
Nanking.

Made by Forwarded by

It is reported that the various offices of the "Reformed Government" established in the New Asia Hotel, corner of Tiendong and North Szechuen Roads will be removed to Nanking on the following dates :-

<u>Name of Office.</u>	<u>Date of removal.</u>
Executive Yuan	September 25.
Ministry of Education	September 26.
Legislative Yuan and Ministry of Finance	September 27.
Ministry of Interior	September 28.
Ministry of Communications	September 29.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

S.1, Special

REPORT

Date September 20, 1938.

Subject "Reformed Government" - offices in Shanghai to be

removed to Nanking

Made by Clerk Loh Wei-kong

Forwarded by

C. Crawford

It is reported that the various offices of the "Reformed Government" established in the New Asia Hotel, corner of Tiendong and North Szechuen Roads will be removed to Nanking on the following dates :-

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Ministry of Interior	September 28.
Ministry of Communications	September 29.

Loh Wei-kong
Clerk

D.C. (Special Branch).

S.R.
209

Secret
Sec

Comm
Sec

Information

Thos Robertson
DC(SB)



Form A

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~SECRET~~

REPORT

Date. September 15, 1938.

Subject..... Deng Chu Yu (鄧祖禹), Chief Secretary to the Minister of Interior
of the Reformed Government, reported to have deserted.

Made by..... and..... Forwarded by..... Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received that Deng Chu Yu (鄧祖禹) recently appointed Chief of the General Affairs Department (總務司長) of the Ministry of Interior of the Reformed Government, has absconded with a large sum of money belonging to the Government.

Deng is a native of Kiangsi and speaks Cantonese fluently. He is known as a political adventurer. At one time he was Chief of the Railway Police of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railway Administration.

Receiving no encouragement from the then Government at Nanking, he turned against it and became a follower of Chen Chun, a Fokienese who once served under General Yang Hu but who since his retirement in 1928 has been engaged in political intrigues. Both Chen and Deng figured in the case where anti-Chiang Kai-shek literature was transmitted to Shanghai from Tientsin via Thomas Cook & Co. (See file November 1936). After the Reformed Government was inaugurated at Nanking on March 28, 1938, Chen was appointed Minister of Interior and Deng became a departmental chief of the Ministry. Deng was also a follower of Doo Yuet Sung and was most active during the peace conference in 1931 when he acted as a medium between the Southern leaders and the doyens of the Frenchtown racketeers.

Deputy Commissioner
in Charge

D. C. (Special Branch)

Superintendent.

Information

The Robertson

DC (613)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

REPORT

C. S. C. Special No. S. B. Section

Date September 12, 1938.

Subject Revised Japanese scheme for the organization of a "Federal Government"

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

According to further information received, the Japanese authorities, it would appear, have again revised their plans for the re-organization of China.

The revised scheme provides for the organization of a sort of "Federal Government" and of five regional governments.

The Federal Government would control the regional governments and would form the supreme administrative and legislative assembly of the country.

The regional governments are (1) the "Provisional Government" at Peking, (2) the "Reformed Government" at Nanking, and (3) the "Mongolian Government" at Kalgan. It is planned to establish the fourth regional government at Hankow, following the successful occupation of the Wuhan areas, while the fifth regional government is to be established, in due course, at Amoy or, possibly, at Canton, following the successful occupation of South China.

It is alleged that the above plan has been adopted by the Japanese military authorities after considerable discussion by the various groups of army leaders. At present, there seem to be three different conceptions in military circles. General Hayashi is stated to represent the conservative view, General Doihara advocates more drastic and radical measures, while General Minami Jiro is stated to be maintaining a compromising policy between the first two opinions. Incidentally, the scheme as briefly outlined above, is said to have been devised by General Minami Jiro and is stated to have the approval of the Japanese General Staff.

D. C. (Special Branch).

E. Papp
Inspector.



319

P. A. to D. C.

8/10/37

Industrial Guardian, organ of the "Reformed Government," published the following article on September 10 :-

"REFORMED GOVERNMENT" OFFICIALS MAY NOT JOIN ANY PARTY

At the 41st meeting held by the Political Affairs Committee of the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" on August 23, the following resolution was discussed and passed :-

"Government officials should always carry out their duties in strict accordance with the regulations governing their services. They are not allowed to deviate from these regulations. Ever since the Kuomintang came into power, it has plundered the people and brought extreme distress upon the country because of its despotism so much so that the country is now on the verge of annihilation. This should be a warning to us.

"The object of the 'Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic' is to work for national salvation and peace. Until the formal inauguration of a proper and legitimate political party, no officials of this Government will be allowed to join any party. Violation of this decision will result in immediate dismissal from all posts of this Government. This decision is intended to prevent violation of the political administration and to uphold the sanctity of the regulations governing the services of officials of this Government."

September 11, 1938.

Morning Translation.

Morning Leader:

"NEW GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC" TO BE
INAUGURATED AFTER THE FALL OF HANKOW

According to information from reliable quarters, the Japanese authorities are preparing to inaugurate a "New Government of the Chinese Republic" immediately after the capture of Hankow.

It is learned that the new government will be formed by merging the Peiping Provisional Government and the "Reformed Government." The Tokyo Government and "Manchukuo" will announce their recognition of the new government.

The Japanese military authorities have ordered Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志) and Wong Keh-min (王克敏) to meet at Dairen to make the necessary arrangements. The merger was proposed by Tokyo, but officials of the two puppet governments hold different views. For this reason, it will be some time before a settlement can be reached.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao of Sept. 10:

Since their arrival in Shanghai last month, General Doihara and Chen Chung-fu (陳中孚) have been working on a merger of the "Reformed Government" at Nanking with the Provisional Government at Peiping. It is now learned that both the Japanese military authorities in Central China and the "Reformed Government" officials have approved the merger, which will be carried out as soon as approval has been secured from Wong Keh-min. Both General Doihara and Chen Chung-fu have gone to Peiping in this connection.

It is reported that according to General Doihara's plan, the new Government will consist of the following officials:-

President: Wong Keh-min
Prime Minister: Chen Chung-fu
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Chen Lu (陳祿)
" " Home Affairs: Miao Ping (繆斌)
" " Finance: Kyung Jin-zah (龔心湛)
" " Public Security: Tsi Sih-yuen (齊燮元)
" " Justice: Wen Tsung-yao (溫宗堯)
" " Communications: Wong Ying-ta (王蔭泰)
" " Education: Chen Chun (陳群)
" " Industry: Wong Tse-wei (王子惠)

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

SEP 1 1938

**Bureau to Supervise
Goods Removal**

An office has been opened in Shanghai by the Tung Chi Chu, a bureau created by the "Reformed Government's" Executive Council to facilitate the removal of goods by merchants from and to the Japanese occupied areas. The office is situated in Room 4, second floor, the Broadway Mansions in Hongkew. Information concerning the procedure of registration of goods, as well as the transportation of goods in the occupied areas may be obtained at the office.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.
 S. E. REGISTRY

S.2 Special Branch Division

REPORT

Date July 7 1938

Subject Antecedents and present activities of Mr. T. Y. Lo.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

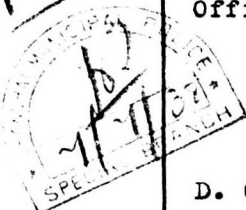
Mr. T.Y. Lo or Lo Tsung Yee (羅志遠) alias Lo Chung Yi, native of Foochow, born 1887, son of Sir Chihchen Lo Feng Luh, K.C.V.O. He received his advance education at Cambridge University when his father was Chinese Minister to London; member of the Han-lin Academy under the Manchu Dynasty; served as Secretary to Governor of Kwangsi, 1909. He joined the Waichiaopu as secretary in 1910 and lost his employment when the revolution broke out. In 1912 he became President of the College of Communications. Following year he was secretary to the President of Republic of China and Ministry of Finance. First Secretary to the Chinese Legation at London in 1914 and later Charge d'Affairs. Consul-General and Charge d'Affairs in Peru 1921-1924. Second Delegate for China to the Assembly of League of Nations 1922-1923. Awarded C.B.E. by the British Government for services with Chinese Labour Corps 1918. Chinese Minister to Denmark 1926-1936. He has been unemployed since.

Mr. Lo has not officially taken up any position with the Reformed Government but has been in close contact with another Fokienese, Mr. Tcheng Loh or Chen Lu (陳錄), Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government of Nanking (see report dated May 4 re this individual) and according to latest information he is reported to have secretly received an appointment as Advisor to the above Foreign Office.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE



288
7/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

C.S.G., Special Branch *815-2*

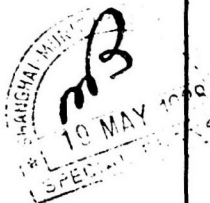
Date *May 18, 1938.*

Subject General Tax Office for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei to be taken
over by the Reformed Government.

Made *by* _____ and _____ Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

It is learned that the Reformed Government of the Republic of China has recently appointed a Cantonese by the name of Yang as officer-in-charge of the General Tax Office for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei to replace Mr. Chao Shih Chun who was appointed to that post by Colonel Kusumoto, officer-in-charge of the Political Section. This appointment appears to have been made without the consent of Colonel Kusumoto, for the latter has instructed Mr. Chao, the present incumbent, not to receive Yang but to refer him to Mr. Nita, the advisor of the tax office.

It has further been learned that the tax office collected a total of \$2,300,000 during March while the collection for April amounted to \$2,400,000.



Copy to **FILE**
SB.

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S. 1000

MANY TAXES LEVIED BY OFFICES HERE

New Governments Double Up On Levies; Efforts To Stop Duplication

Necessary arrangements are being completed for the purpose of centralizing the various taxes being levied by the consolidated tax bureaux which are said to be in existence in both Shanghai and Tientsin under the control of the "Reformed Government" at Nanking and "Provisional Government" in Peking, respectively.

At present, goods taxed already by the local bureau in Kiukiang Road can be transported to the interior of Chekiang and Kiangsu freely, but if they are transported to North China a similar tax will be levied by the regime in North China. Goods unloaded in South China, including Fukien and Kwangtung, are taxed by Hankow authorities, a Chinese report states.

In order to save merchants from paying a double tax, arrangements are being completed to unify the tax collecting system in areas under the control of both new Chinese governments. Goods destined for South China may be exempted from paying the tax.

The Consolidated Tax Bureau is said to be paying particular attention to various Chinese cigarette manufacturing factories where resident tax collectors are assigned to work. Any factory capable of turning out 500 cases of cigarettes is under the supervision of such a tax collector.

dk
Lee
C. S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

C.S.C., Special Branch. ~~SECRET~~

REPORT

Date. June 3, 1938.

Subject (in full) Rumoured resignation of the present Chief of Consolidated Tax Bureau.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

On June 1, 1938 Chao Hsiah Chun, the Chief of Consolidated Tax Bureau fell suddenly seriously sick at his resident, No. 39 Nanyang Road. Although he is now out of danger, it is suspected that he was poisoned.

It is rumoured that on his recovery, he will resign from his present incumbency and join the Ministry of Finance of the Reformed Government, where he has been promised to be given a very high position.



E. Papp
Inspector.

C.S.C. (Special Branch).

8/6
P. A. to C. S. C. (S. B.)

S E C R E T.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch. SZHAK,

REPORT

Date June 10, 1938.

Subject **Merger of the Northern and Southern Governments.**

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by **Supt. Tan Shao Liang.**

According to information received from an official of the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office, a re-organization of the personnel will take place very soon. This measure is due to complaints having been made to Tokyo by Mayor Soo Sih Wen of excessive authority being exercised over his staff by certain Japanese advisors. One Aimoto (藍本) will be despatched from Tokyo to Shanghai to supervise the reorganization. It is expected that a number of Japanese officials now serving in the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office will be discharged.

According to information from the same source, the amalgamation of the Peking and Nanking Governments will take place soon as the Japanese authorities hold the belief that this will seriously affect the Hankow Government internally and externally. The members of the Reformed Government who have their offices in the Museum Building in Kiangwan and New Asia Hotel, Hongkew, have received instructions to remove to Nanking on or before June 15. The important members will leave by aeroplane and the others by railway.

For the time being the policing of the Civic Centre will not be extended by the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office as the Centre will be made a base of military operations and the buildings turned into barracks and depots.

After the amalgamation of the two governments it is reported Liang Hung Chi, President of the Executive Yuan, and Chen Chun (陳 肇), Minister of Interior of the Nanking Government, are hopeful candidates for the new government to be formed at Peking.

It is interesting to note that a number of prominent ex-officials and residents of Shanghai have joined the Reformed

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date

19

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

Government.

Wang Zang Chun (王長春), former Counsellor and Japanese interpreter to ex-Mayor Wu Te Chen, has been appointed secretary to the Executive Yuan.

Chang Ping Hwe (張秉輝), former Departmental Chief of the Social Bureau under Pan Kung Chan, is now Educational Commissioner in the Ministry of Education.

Hsu Kung Mei (徐公美), an ex-staff officer of the former Educational Bureau, has been made a departmental chief of the Ministry of Education.

Chou Fang Pah (邱方伯), a Fokienese who until November, 1937, was secretary to Tu Yueh Sung, has been appointed Counsellor to the Ministry of Interior.

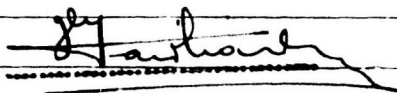
Hsu Siu Chih (許修直), former Vice Minister of Interior, has been appointed Minister of Justice.

M.C. Yang (楊念祖) alias Yang Siao Dong (楊筱堂) ex-Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai residing at 202/20 Rue Parc Robert, has been appointed departmental chief of the Land Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office.

(Sd) Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Certified true copy.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET


S.2 Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date June 10 1938.

Subject Merger of the Northern and Southern Governments.

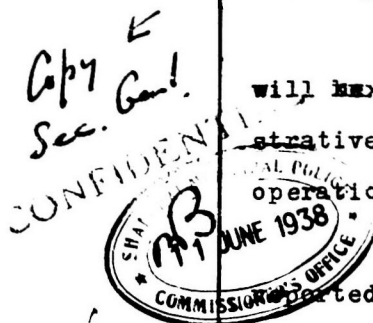
Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

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8132: 1076

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

REPORT

.....Station,
Date 19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

It is interesting to note that a number of prominent ex-officials and residents of Shanghai have joined the Reformed Government.

Wang Zang Chun(王長春), former Counsellor and Japanese interpreter to ex-Mayor Wu Te Chen, has been appointed secretary to the Executive Yuan.

Chang Ping Hwe(張秉煒), former Departmental Chief of the Social Bureau under Pan Kung Chan, is now Educational Commissioner in the Ministry of Education.

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Tan Shao-han
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Ref. No. 7400

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
June 11, 1938..

SUBJECT

Merger of the Northern and Southern Governments.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to.....
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police Report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FILE

~~S. 1/2~~
~~25/6~~
 C. D. S. S. C. 1/2. 25/6 1/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SECRET

C.S.6, Special Branch, Station,
REPORT

Date June 13, 1938.

Subject (in full) Members of Reformed Government to attend Farewell Lunch Party.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by _____ Inspector Papp.

Information has been received to the effect that Mr. Liang Hung Chi (), President of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China, together with fourteen other high officials of the Reformed Government will attend a lunch party at the Germania Restaurant, 1269 Bubbling Well Road at 12 noon, June 14, 1938.

The lunch will be in the nature of a farewell party prior to the official departure of the members of the Reformed Government to Nanking

With a view to avoiding any untoward incident, it is respectfully suggested that special but unobtrusive Police precautionary measures be adopted outside of the restaurant.



E. Papp
Inspector

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copies to D.O.'B' and U.S.M. Corps.

P. A. to D. C. (S. B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

REPORT

C. S. 6, Special Branch. ~~Section~~

Date June 14, 1938.

Subject (in full) Members of Reformed Government to attend Farewell Lunch Party.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

With reference to the report of June 13, on the above subject, it is learned that the officials attending the party wish to keep the affair strictly secret and do not wish any protection from the Municipal Police. In view of these circumstances, it is suggested that in order to avoid any untoward incident, plainclothes men only be detailed.

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch ~~xxxx~~

REPORT

Date June 15 1938.

Subject Appointments to Hangchow.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received from good authority that Wong Jui Kai (汪瑞閣), former Police Taotai of Shanghai in the Manchu Regime, has been appointed Civil Governor of Chekiang and has established his office in Hangchow.

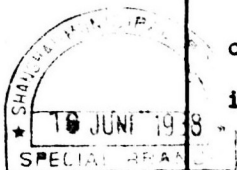
Colonel Lu Yung Chien (陸榮廷), who was Chief of the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary in 1924, has been appointed Chief of the Chekiang Provincial Police with office at Hangchow.

Chang Chun Sung (張振聲), the bandmaster of the former Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government, is attached to Colonel Lu's office as Chief Superintendent.

All policemen who were not able to withdraw during the fall of Hangchow, have been reinstated.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)



FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S.1, Special Branch, ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date June 15, 1938.

Subject Members of Reformed Government attend lunch party

at Germania Restaurant

Made by D.S. Henchman

Forwarded by

C. C. C. D. S.

On June 14, seventeen members of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China were guests of Mr. Soo Sih Wen (蘇錫文), Mayor of Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office, at a tiffin party given at the Germania Restaurant, 1269 Bubbling Well Road, in honour of Mr. Liang Hung Ts (梁鴻志), President of the Executive Yuan of the above-mentioned government. Mr. Liang Hung Ts is expected to leave for Nanking in the near future.

Mr. Liang and two others, including Mr. Soo, left the restaurant at 2.20 p.m. in motor car No.11917, registered in the name of one Wei vee-lar (魏維拉), 147 Rue M. Tillot.

Observation duty was kept from 12 noon until 2.30 p.m. by the undersigned and D.S.I. Kao ren-ken.



D. S.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

100

SECRET.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

O.S.B, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date. June 27, 1938.

Subject Amalgamation of Peking and Nanking Regimes - abandoned.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

Further enquiries indicate that the amalgamation of the Provisional Government at Peking with the Reformed Government at Nanking has been indefinitely postponed owing to the preference of the Japanese Military Authorities to control the occupied areas rather through several local regimes than through one central government. For this reason, it is learned that a third Chinese regime will be established at Hankow, following the occupation of that city and area. In giving effect to their plans, the Japanese Military Command are working towards the ideal of pushing forward several local regimes with fairly wide powers of administration while, at the same time, they are aiming at keeping unobtrusive but effective control from the back-ground over the whole occupied area.

The majority of members of the Reformed Government have recently transferred their sphere of activities from the Asia Hotel to Nanking and it is expected that the few remaining offices will also be removed from the Asia Hotel shortly, perhaps already by the end of June. According to present plans, the Reformed Government will retain here a Communication Office only but its address is not known.

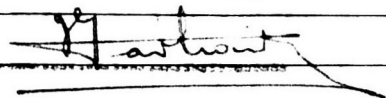
It is also learned that the Mayor of Shanghai Municipal Administration with his staff will soon establish his headquarters at the Civic Centre, Kiangwan.

(sd) E. Papp

Inspector.

D.O. (Special Branch)

Copy of this copy.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Room~~

REPORT

Date ^{Date} June 22, 1938.

Subject The Publicity Department of the "Reformed Government"

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-nih

Forwarded by C. [Signature]

Regarding the information contained in the Ta Mei Wan Pao of June 19 that a copy of a circular telegram issued by the Publicity Department of the Executive Yuan of the "Reformed Government" was received on June 18 by all the local newspapers, enquiries made at the Sin Wan Pao, the Standard, Ta Mei Wan Pao, the Life Daily News and the Crystal show that no despatch has been received by these newspapers.

According to the Standard and the Ta Mei Wan Pao, a report about the inauguration of the Publicity Department and the establishment of a local office was received from the "United Press of China," a Japanese news agency at 20 Canton Road on June 15, but the Standard did not publish this piece of news.

Pan Lien-nih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)



S. I. [Signature]
S. I. [Signature]
K. I. I. [Signature]
33R. [Signature]
23/6
noted [Signature]
23/6/38

Epoch Evening News dated June 23 :-

PUBLICITY BUREAU OF THE "REFORMED GOVERNMENT"

With a view to facilitating its publicity work, the Executive Yuan of the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" has formed a Publicity Bureau with three sections. It will deal exclusively with publicity work for the Government and will act as a guide to newspapers and magazines, and in matters regarding films, dramatic plays and radio broadcasting.

It is learned that Liu Hsiang (劉祥), the Secretary to the Executive Yuan of the "Reformed Government", has been appointed Chief of the Publicity Bureau.

Ta Mei Wan Pao of June 19:

THE PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT OF THE "REFORMED GOVERNMENT"

A copy of a circular telegram issued by the
Publicity Department of the Executive Yuan of the "Reformed

Government of the Chinese Republic" was received on
June 18 by all the local newspapers.

According to this telegram, the Publicity
Department was formally inaugurated at Nanking the other
day with one Liu Nieh-hsiang (劉維祥) as Director.
An office of this Department has been established in the
premises of the New Asia Hotel, North Szechuen Road.

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1-5

Page

PEKING GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL LEAVES

Mr. Pao Said Pleased With Results Of Visit Here

Satisfaction with the results of his visit to Shanghai, where he conferred with leaders of the Reformed Government, was expressed yesterday by Mr. Pao Kwan-teng, adviser to the Provisional Government of China in Peking. Mr. Pao left Shanghai yesterday for the north.

The creation of a Central Government having jurisdiction over the territory now under Japanese occupation will take place "when the time is ripe," Mr. Pao was quoted by reporters as saying before his departure.

"The circular telegrams issued on June 18 by the Provisional and Reformed Governments," he was reported to have added, "indicates that the leaders of the two administrations hold similar views as to how to deal with the present situation."

Mr. Pao arrived in Shanghai early in June. Besides conferences with leaders of the Reformed Government, he held meetings with Japanese army, naval and diplomatic representatives.

622-14

622-14

Recorded
7/3/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date June 23 19 38.

Subject (in full) Licensed establishments to be warned re visits of
pro-Japanese officials.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the attached Memo issued by D. C. (Divisions) regarding protection of pro-Japanese officials, I think these instructions should be extended to other licensed establishments like cabarets where meals and drinks are also served. On many occasions I have seen Dah Dao officials visiting cabarets. These included the murdered man Yui Pao An (~~1938~~).

This matter has been discussed by D.C. (Divs) & D.O. "A" and every assistance is being afforded where Police officers are available. File.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

32

23/6

FILE (Special Branch)



Date June 20, 1938.

(Headquarters) Office Notes

D. O. "A".

Protection of Reformed Government Officials

Please have the licensees or managers of all hotels and restaurants in "A" Division warned that they must report to the Police immediately when rooms or tables are reserved for parties which include officials of the Reformed Government, Ta Tao officials, or other notable politicians. Should they be unaware of the identity of their guests until arrival, they must notify the Police immediately such persons are identified or their identity is suspected, when adequate protection will be supplied during the period such persons remain upon

the premises.

To Note.
S. 1. *[Signature]*
S. 2. *[Signature]*
S. 3. *[Signature]*
S. 4. *[Signature]*
C. S. 6. *[Signature]*

FILE

D. C. (Divisions).

F. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D. C. Sp. Br.

KZW/

P. 17.

Any such information coming to the notice of members of the Special Branch should be reported to the nearest Police station so that necessary action can be taken.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special branch ~~station~~, *Station*

REPORT

Date June 18, 1938.

Subject "Reformed Government" - appointment of provincial chairman for
Chekiang.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by *C. C. ...*

It is reported that the "Reformed Government" at Nanking appointed on June 16 one Wong Zai-kai (汪瑞閻) chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government and that Wong Zai-kai on his appointment appointed one Loh Yung-chien (陸榮廷) as chief of the Chekiang Provincial Police bureau and concurrently chief of the Provincial Finance bureau, also one Hoh Tse-ping (郝子彬), as Commander of the Police Guard for the Chekiang Provincial Government, and one Chang Tseng-sung (張振聲), as superintendent of the Chekiang Provincial Police.

It is also reported that Wong Zai-kai will leave Shanghai for Hangchow by train on June 18 accompanied by Hoh Tse-ping and 120 men recently recruited to form the nucleus of a provincial police guard and that he will formally assume office on June 20.

The following are the antecedents of the new appointees:-
Wong Zai-kai, alias Wong Yih-sing (汪韻荀), aged 66 and native of Anhwei, is a "chu-jen" scholar. In 1906, he was a "tao-tai" in Kiangsi and in 1910 served as Commissioner of Police for Kiangsu. In 1923, he was appointed chief of the Kiangsu Provincial Bureau for the sale of wine and tobacco. He has a house in Shanghai at No.20, Lane 563 Weihaiwei Road.

Loh Yung-chien, alias Loh Tse-ding (陸沁亭), aged 57 and native of Hopei, is a graduate of the Peiping Police College. In 1910 when Wong Zai-kai was Commissioner of Police for Kiangsu, he was chief of Police at Soochow. In 1916 he came to Shanghai and joined the Woosung-Shanghai



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Constabulary as head of the General Affairs Section. When Zee Kuo-liang (徐國樑), Chief of the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary, was murdered in 1922, he was appointed by General Lu Yung-ziang, Tuchun of Chekiang, to be Zee's successor. He left this position as a result of the defeat suffered by General Lu Yung Ziang in a war with General Tsi Shih-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu in 1923.

Hoh Tse-ping, whose real name is Hoh Tse-ling (郝樹林) or Hoh Sien-chang (郝憲章), aged 52 and native of Hopei, came to Shanghai in 1912 and joined the S.M.P. as C.P.C.622 attached to Louza Station. In the spring of 1914 he resigned this position and joined the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary as a detective, being promoted to head of the Detective Branch in 1921. In 1923 in consequence of the defeat sustained by General Lu Yung-ziang in a war with General Tsi Shih-yuan, he left his post, and in 1926 he was appointed Chief of the Military Police Inspection Bureau at Nanking, being transferred to the Hangchow Constabulary as its head in the same year. He left this position when the Northern Punitive Expedition reached Hangchow.

Chang Tseng-sung, alias Chang Dah-koo (張大鼓), aged 48 and native of Tientsin, became a member in 1912 of the military band attached to the Peking Gendarmes Headquarters. In 1916 he came to Shanghai and joined the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary as its band leader, remaining in this position until the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the Shanghai areas in November of 1937.

Pan Lien - pih
D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

FILE

308 84

1
Ref. No.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
..... June 28, 1938.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT

Amalgamation of Peking and Nanking Regimes.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to ~~Secretary General~~ and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. **Copy of Police Report on the above subject.**
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

[Handwritten signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

C.C.C., Special Branch. Station,
REPORT

Date May 31, 1938.

Subject Amalgamation of Peking and Nanking Regimes.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp

It is learned that the date for the amalgamation of the Provisional Government in Peking with the Reformed Government in Nanking has tentatively been set for June 15, 1938. In view of the existence of large Chinese troop concentrations, who are still putting up resistance in the Hsuehchow area, it is possible, however, that the date of unification will have to be unavoidably postponed. Despite this fact preparative for this event are already in progress, but the final programme has not yet been worked out.



E. Papp
Inspector.

A.C. (Special Branch).



P. A. to D. C. (S. B.)

C O P Y

Crime Register No.: Hongkew. Misc. 419/38. 11.9.38.

REPORT OF THEFT FROM FLAT 4 BROADWAY MANSIONS

At 9.25 a.m. 10/9/38 a telephone message was received from the management of the Broadway Mansions to the effect that a Mr. S. Chu, an official of the New Reformed Government, had lost a sum of money from apartment No. 4.

D.S.I. Young and C.D.S. 34 proceeded there and interviewed the manager, Mr. Hersee, who stated that Flat No. 4 was occupied by a Mr. S.C. Chu from whom, on the morning of 10/9/38, he had received a letter as follows:-

"The Management,
Broadway Mansions,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

This is to inform you that we lost cash amounting to some Yen 72 and \$160 which we kept locked separately in our drawers. The time at which the theft came into our apartment was between 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. yesterday. We presume that the theft came through the kitchen chamber being unlocked when we came home.

We would like you to make an investigation into this matter and with the hope that the like incident would not happen in the future in this reputable apartment."

(2)

Mr. Hersee stated he had interviewed Mr. Chu, subsequent to receiving the note. When the latter had stated he did not wish the matter to be reported to the police.

On the flat being visited it was found that Mr. Chu was out and only his servant, Wong Hsi Loong (黃錫龍), was present. This person could throw no light on the matter and stated he himself had lost \$20.00

Arrangements were accordingly made for Mr. Chu to be interviewed when he returned between 5 and 6 p.m. that evening.

Accordingly at 5 p.m. 10/9/38 D.S. Fedoroff and C.D.C. 276 visited there when Mr. Chu was interviewed.

At this time Mr. Chu refused to give any particulars of himself apart from stating that his name is Chu Yao (朱耀) and that he had at one time been manager of the Tientsin Central Railway Station. He willingly gave all particulars of the larceny but stated he did not wish to make any report to the police.

According to the statements of he and his servant they left the apartment at 8.30 a.m. 9/9/38 in company with Chu's friend, Mr. Lee Kying Eu (李金安), who resides with Chu, and did not return until 5.30 p.m. same date. At this time they found the kitchen door open and on examining the flat they found that Yen 72

and \$75.00 had been stolen from a locked writing desk drawer in the front room and \$100 notes from a locked chest-of-drawers in the bed room.

Detectives were unable to ascertain how entry to the chest-of-drawers had been gained but it was found that the top of the writing-desk could be lifted and the drawer thus reached.

Only one servant, Wong Hsi Loong, is employed by complainant, and this person stated that he, also, had lost \$20.00 notes from an unlocked door in the kitchen room.

Enquiries also learned that the adjoining flat, No. 1, is also occupied by officials of the New Reformed Government and that a number of people are employed there. So far as could be learned any of these persons have ready access to Chu's flat but no employee of the Broadway Mansions can enter the place, all work therein being done by Chu's own servant.

In view of Mr. Chu's disinclination to assist police and his emphatic refusal to make an official report there is nothing further to be done in this case.

In connection with this report, the following extract from the North China Daily News of date 10th, September 1938 may be of interest.

" Bureau to Supervise
Goods Removal

(4)

An office has been opened in Shanghai by the Tung Chi Chu, a bureau created by the "Reformed Government's" Executive Council to facilitate the removal of goods by merchants from and to the Japanese occupied areas. The office is situated in Room 4, second floor, the Broadway Mansions in Hongkew. Information concerning the procedure of registration of goods, as well as the transportation of goods in the occupied areas may be obtained at the office"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

C.S.S. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date August 4, 1938.

Subject. Establishment of a Central Government in Japanese controlled territory - Contemplated.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

It is reported from fairly reliable sources that General Doihara, the "Lawrence" of Manchukuo, has been in Shanghai in the past week in company with Mr. Chen Chung Fu (陳計夫), formerly an important official of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council and present Minister of Interior of the Provisional Government at Peking. The mission of these two men has been shrouded in mystery, but it is generally believed that they were here in connection with some important scheme for the improvement of the political situation of the puppet governments.

It is stated that Mr. Chen has been advocating for the amalgamation of the regimes in Peking and Nanking for some time, but owing to differences of opinion between the Japanese Military Commands in North China and Central China, his proposal was rejected. The fact that he was in Shanghai recently together with General Doihara tends to indicate that he succeeded to secure new backing from Tokyo and came here with the evident purpose to carry out some of his ideas.

It is also learned that Mr. Chen has been very much in opposition to the personnel of the Reformed Government which is dominated by old Anfu elements under the leadership of Mr. Liang Hung Chin (梁鴻志). According to his own plans, Mr. Chen strongly urged to form a government with personnel selected from various circles especially from among those who have close connection with the South-West leaders in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. He also favours appointment of some Kuomintang members in the new government, so as to pave the way for a peace-talk in the future. Mr. Chen himself was a Kuomintang official and is reported to have served once as secretary to

7-1-11 A

Sec. Sent
5/8
In Sec. Genl.



DBR
5/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

the late Mr. Hu Han Min. It is reported that Mr. Chen submitted the above plan to General Matsui, then Commander-in-chief of Japan's Expeditionary Forces in Central China, but it was rejected.

Recently, however, a change seems to have occurred in the trend of political development in Tokyo and it would appear that Mr. Chen's plans are coming into favour. In this connection it is learned that Mr. Chen will become the new President of the Executive Yuan of the Reformed Government, while Mr. Liang Hung Chih will be transferred to succeed Mr. Wen Tsung Yao (Wen Tsung Yao) to head the Legislative Yuan. Mr. Wen will be made president of the Judicial Yuan. Several other changes in the present cabinet are contemplated, after Mr. Chen assumes the leading position.

Mr. Chen's further step, it is learned, will be to establish a Central Government in place of the two regimes in Peking and Nanking after the fall of Hankow. This plan is deemed easier of realization than to unify the two existing governments.

According to latest information, Mr. Chen Chung Fu was still in Shanghai yesterday, August 3, 1938.

E. Papp
Inspector

D.C. (Special Branch).

Curran

See

Information

John Robertson

D.C. (S.B.)

Ref. No.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
August 5, 1938.

SUBJECT

Establishment of a Central Government in
Japanese controlled territory - Contemplated.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Acting Secretary,
S. M. C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above:

1. Copy of Police report dated August 4, 1938.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.C, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date August 4, 1938.

Subject Establishment of Central Government in Japanese controlled territory - Contemplate .

Made by

Forwarded by

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

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According to latest information, Mr. Chen Chung Fu was still in Shanghai yesterday, August 3, 1938.

Certified true copy.

H. C. Radley

"Secret Service" Of New Regime

The "Reformed Government" at Nanking is reported to have established a secret service in Shanghai for preventing terrorist outrages and for arresting terrorists. This new service known as the "Special Service, Organization" officially began its functions on Monday.

The new department is directly under the control of the Executive Yuan at Nanking which pays \$20,000 monthly for its up-keep. The service is said to have been divided into four departments each of which has 50 officials. Coolies and other employees of public places have been secretly paid for doing investigation work for the new organization.

W. S. Pan
 Insp. Shu
 S. S. Kao
 Please note.
 Per 3/8

3/8
 L. S. Kao
 E 3/8

1971

Police For Policing

MANY COMPLAINTS have been made by the Japanese against the Shanghai Municipal Police because acts of terrorism have taken place in the International Settlement. The implication was that things would have been handled very much better had the Japanese army or navy been in charge.

Now we have a wave of terroristic activities sweeping the one place where the Japanese are completely in charge, so far as anybody is in charge—Nanking. Bombs have been exploding and consternation spreading, with a large number of people arrested but nothing very conspicuously accomplished in the vital particular of getting to the bottom of the thing.

This newspaper has pulled the police tail on occasion, especially on such matters as letting its good deeds shine forth in the light of publicity. But nevertheless we have always staunchly upheld the general efficiency and integrity of the police in both foreign areas and we are, have been and expect to remain convinced that there is no comparison between the efficiency of trained police and of military forces when it comes to the exercise of purely policing functions. Anyone in doubt on the point may have convincing demonstration in the development of gambling and gangster conditions west of the Settlement as the S.M.P. continue to be excluded from the western extra-Settlement road areas.



8155-D

July 27, 1938.

MAINICHI

ANTI-JAPANESE ELEMENTS THROW BOMBS IN NANKING

At 9.15 a.m. July 25 two bombs were thrown by anti-Japanese elements at the Ministry of Home Affairs of the "Reformed Government" at Nanking. The bombs exploded but nobody was injured.

At 11.40 a.m. July 25 four men effected an entry into the backyard of the City Administration Office and threw four bombs two of which exploded wounding one policeman and several coolies. A number of Japanese gendarmes rushed to the scene and arrested one of the culprits; the other three made good their escape.

The Japanese military police later conducted an extensive search and arrested nine suspects on July 26. The investigation is being continued.

1st A
Cop 7 Sec Sent 25/7
27 JUL 1938

Commr.
- Sir
Information
Jhr Robertone
DC (SIB)

FILE
2871

Ref. No.....

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
.....July.....27,.....1936...

SUBJECT

Anti-Japanese Elements Throw Bombs in Nanking

The Acting Secretary

The Commissioner presents his compliments to.....G. M. C.....

and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. **Copy of translation of a newspaper cutting.**
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

YBP/


July 27, 1938.

MAINICHI

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Certified true copy:

H. C. Gardley.

YBP/

July 27, 1938.

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D. C. Crane

Information.
No allegation of
inefficiency you will
notice

Thos Robertson
DC (513)

28/1

FILE
302

POLICE
REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2227
Date

July 12, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

Ta Ying Yeh Pao dated July 11 :-

"REFORMED GOVERNMENT" HAS LIAISON OFFICER
AT TOKYO

Chu Dah-tsong (朱大綱), the Dean of the Tung Fang University (東方大學), an educational institute established by the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic," was at one time a teacher in the Japanese University of Science and Literature. He is said to have left for Japan some time ago.

According to information secured from certain organizations, Chu went to Japan as Chinese Minister to Tokyo appointed and delegated by the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic".

It is to be noted that much dispute has arisen between the "Reformed Government" in Nanking and the Provisional Government in the North. The latter always regards the former as a district administration. From this it can be seen that the "Reformed Government" is not in a position to appoint any Minister to Japan. Therefore, it is assumed that Chu's position in Tokyo may be of the nature of a liaison officer for the "Reformed Government".

Chinese language newspaper :-

38
National Daily News (國民日報), a mosquito paper, publishes the following telegram from Peiping :- 7 JULY 1938 PM

FORMER CHIEF OF SHANGHAI OFFICE OF MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BECOMES OFFICIAL OF "REFORMED GOVERNMENT".

FILE
The Manchukuo Government has detailed a commercial representative to be stationed in North China. The "Provisional Government" in Peking has decided to appoint Chow Yu (周玉) to be its commercial representative in Manchukuo. It is learned that Chow and his staff will leave for Manchukuo as soon as he has received the appointment.

x/ See also
D-1-5
(Editor's note: Chow Yu was formerly Chief of the former Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government. Some time ago, he was reported missing from Shanghai.)

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date **June 30,** 19**38.**

Room 157, Embankment Building, 370 North Soochow Road.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by Mr. J. J. Lee

Reference attached report on above subject, West Hongkew Misc. 260/38, and remarks of D.C. (Crime Branch) thereon, enquiries show that Room 157, Embankment Building, 370 North Soochow Road, was leased on June 1, 1938, to one Mr. T.S. ^{T.}Wong in the name of a Tung Kee Company, but in reality was used as an office known as the "Inland Steam Launch Registration Office of the Ministry of Communications of the Reformed Government" (维新政府交通部内河輪船登記處). Particulars regarding the identity of Mr. Wong are not available, the staff refusing even to reveal his full name. It is known that he resides in the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road.

This office was operated by a staff consisting of Mr. Wong, two clerks and one office boy. In the early part of June, the office sent copies of a notice (sample attached) to various steam launch companies. The notice purports to emanate from the "Ministry of Communications of the Reformed Government" and is dated May 23, 1938. In the notice, the "Ministry" instructed all Chinese steam launch owners to register at the office in the Embankment Building within a month after the issue of the notice and intimated that those failing to register within the limited period would lose protection from the "Reformed Government". None of the owners, however, responded.

Owing to this fact coupled with the unwillingness of the management of the Embankment Building to lease the premises to such an organ, the "Registration Office" wound up its affairs on June 28. On that date, the two clerks were discharged and Mr. Wong, the Chief, has since ceased to attend office. Only the office boy remains in the office

FILE
C²

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date, 19

Subject..... - 2 -

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

to look after the furniture pending removal at the end of the current month.

On June 28, the "Registration Office" addressed a letter to the Chinese Post Office, requesting that future correspondence to the place should be mailed to the "Ministry of Communications of the Reformed Government", Civic Centre.

Kao Jen-hua
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Distribution:

D.C. (Crime)

D.O.C.

West Hongkong

E. 30/2

Commr.

Sir

Information

Thos Robustam
D.C. (SIB)

Misc. File No. 260/38
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date June 24th, 1938

Subject. Reformed Government Offices in Embankment Building.

Made by D.S. Gibson

Forwarded by *J. Gibson* Inspector,
Officer i/c.

Sir,

I beg to report that room No. 157 in the Embankment Building, North Soochow Road, has been engaged as an office by the Tung Kee (), Co., and which has been learned to be under the Reformed Government.

The premises were leased from 1-6-38 by one, Mr. T. S. Wong, and are occupied by three male Chinese and one office boy. It is stated that persons owning boats plying on the Soochow Creek and Whanpoo River are required to register at this office and that a fee is collected on registration.

This office formerly was contained in the Asia Hotel and was removed from that address owing to difficulties experienced in gaining access to the No th District by persons wishing to register.

Sen. Det.

J. Gibson
D. S.

D.D.O. "C".



C. D. J. S. H.

C. S. H.

85/16
1005/6

China Daily News (中國日報): 2. 1938 (PM)

NEW COMPANY TO DEAL WITH INLAND NAVIGATION

According to information from local navigation circles, the Japanese authorities have established a body, similar in nature to the Shanghai Navigation Bureau of the Ministry of Communications of the National Government, known as the Shanghai Inland Waters Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. Its office is on the 4th floor of the Yokohama Specie Bank, The Bund.

SI
C
The company will endeavour to centralize navigation rights in inland waters. Foreign inland shipping concerns are allowed to invest in the new company. It is learned that hereafter no boats or junks will be allowed to operate in inland waters unless they have registered with the company.

It is reported that the company will be formally inaugurated next month.

7/1/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

REPORT

Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

Date June 28 1938.

Subject (in full) Reformed Government organizing Terrorist Corps.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

It is learned from a reliable source that certain officials of the Reformed Government at Nanking have been entrusted with the secret organization of several terrorist gangs in Shanghai for the purpose of counteracting the activities of "Blue Shirt" organizations and taking action against persons engaged in hostile activities to the present Nanking Regime. It is understood that the secret corps will consist of about 1,000 persons.

E. Papp
Inspector.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm.

*Sw.
Confidential*

John Robertson
DC (SB)



C 29

*FILE
C 30*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~xxxx~~
REPORT

Date June 27, 1938.

Subject. Amalgamation of Peking and Nanking Regimes - abandoned.

Made by // and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

Further enquiries indicate that the amalgamation of the Provisional Government at Peking with the Reformed Government at Nanking has been indefinitely postponed owing to the preference of the Japanese Military Authorities to control the occupied areas rather through several local regimes than through one central government. For this reason, it is learned that a third Chinese regime will be established at Hankow, following the occupation of that city and area. In giving effect to their plans, the Japanese Military Command are working towards the ideal of pushing forward several local regimes with fairly wide powers of administration while, at the same time, they are aiming at keeping unobtrusive but effective control from the back-ground over the whole occupied area.

The majority of members of the Reformed Government have recently transferred their sphere of activities from the Asia Hotel to Nanking and it is expected that the few remaining offices will also be removed from the Asia Hotel shortly, perhaps already by the end of June. According to present plans, the Reformed Government will retain here a Communication Office only but its address is not known.

It is also learned that the Mayor of Shanghai Municipal Administration with his staff will soon establish his headquarters at the Civic Centre, Kiangwan.

FILE

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

C. P.

by

7/

Cop
Sec. Genl

28 JUNE 1938

E

C. 27/6

SECRET
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date **May 12, 1938**

Subject **R. B. Muirhead (British), E. J. Eabry (British), W.A. White (British).**

Made by **D. S. McKeown**

Forwarded by *C. [Signature]*

Mr. R. B. Muirhead (Car No. 2515) is employed in Pilotage Office of the Woosung-Hankow District. The office is located in the Customs House and Mr. Muirhead is the assistant river inspector in charge.

Mr. E. J. Eabry (Car No. 1996) is an associate of Mr. H. A. Keays, American, who is known to have many dealings with the Japanese. Mr. Eabry's past life is not above repute. He was formerly connected with Von Lindenberg alias Teppers, and is reported to have assisted the latter in obtaining \$3,000 from an Italian subject in September, 1934, by a confidence trick. His present address is not known.

Mr. W. A. White (Car No. 1302) is a director of W. A. White & Co., Ltd, merchants, commission, land and estate agents. This firm is reported to have been engaged in the purchase of property in the western district on behalf of the Japanese.



[Signature]
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

See Below

FILE

23.5
12.5



DC (C)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRETSection 1, Special Branch *St. 1/4/38*
REPORTDate *May* 12, 1938

Subject People attending the Yokohama Specie Bank Building, Shanghai
Citizens' Society, on March 28th 1938.

Made by and Forwarded by *D.I. Crawford*

With reference to the instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached report dated March 31, enquiring if any information is available regarding certain of the persons observed visiting the Yokohama Specie Bank Building, on March 28, when a meeting was being held in the Shanghai Citizens' Society office, in celebration of the inauguration of the "Reformed Government" in Nanking, the following information has been obtained by the staff of this section:-

Car No. 457, registered in the name of Lee Yung Pao (李永寶), Lane 1051, 14 Sinza Road.

Car No. 457 is owned by Lee Ah Loh (李阿六) (Lee Yung Pao is probably his alias) for the purpose of privately hiring it. Lee is not living at 14, Lane 1051 Sinza Road, and his real address is unknown.

Lee Ah Loh was formerly employed as a chauffeur by Siao Yui (戴筱虞) alias Zang Lau Sz (戴老四), who is residing at the address, 14, Lane 1051 Sinza Road. Zang is the owner of the houses in the alleyway, and is using motor car No. 4444. He is suspected of having connections with the Shanghai Citizens' Society. The west wing room, downstairs, of 14, Lane 1051 Sinza Road, is occupied by one named Yang (楊), who does not own a car.

Car No. 5151, registered in the name of Chow Tung Shan (周東山), 344 Seymour Road.

No. 344 Seymour Road is at present the address of the Kong Loh Provision Store (糖果食品店) owned by a certain Cantonese. None bearing the name Chow Tung Shan is at present living there.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date 19

(2)

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

This address was formerly occupied by the Fee Moh
(飛馬) Sundry Goods Shop which has closed down. An
accountant of this shop named Chow (周) also lived
there but he was not known to possess a car. His present
address is unknown. He is reported to be a native of
Ningpo, aged about 27 or 28, slim build, and tall.

Car No. 2928, registered in the name of Yih Ziang Yia
(葉蔭崖), 13/171 Rue P. Dugout.

Mr. Yih has been residing at 13/171 Rue P. Dugout for
more than one year. He is over 50 years of age, a native
of Ningpo. Reported to be formerly engaged in the lace
trade.

Car No. 2984, registered in the name of Huang Yie Ngo
(汪一鵝), 200 Route Ghisi.

Mr. Huang has been residing at 200 Route Ghisi for
more than two years. It is reported that he was formerly
an employee of the statistical department of the Ministry
of Finance.

C. G. G. G.
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 81500
Date September 9, 1938.

S. B. Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 9, 1938.

Subject..... Officials of the Reformed Government not allowed to join
political parties.

Made by..... and..... Forwarded by..... Supt. Tan Shao-Liang

The following instructions issued by the Reformed Government of Nanking appeared in its official gazette No. 20 of August 29, 1938 :-

"At the 41st meeting held by the Political Affairs Committee of the Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic on August 23, the following resolution was discussed and passed :-

"Government officials should always carry out their duties in strict accordance with the regulations governing their services. They are not allowed to deviate from these regulations. Ever since the Kuomintang came into power it has plundered the people and brought extreme distress upon the country because of its despotism so much so that the country is now on the verge of its annihilation. This should be a warning to us.

"The object of the Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic is to work for national salvation and peace. Until the formal inauguration of a proper and legitimate political party no officials of this Government will be allowed to join any party. Violation of this decision will result in immediate dismissal from all posts of this government. This decision is intended to prevent violation of the political administration and to uphold the sanctity of the regulations governing the services of officials of this government."

The above would appear to indicate the deep concern of the Reformed Government over the exposure of



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

(2)

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

certain members of the Huang Tao Wei engaged in terroristic activities and that the government is endeavouring to explain its disapproval, whether sincerely or otherwise, with the formation of pro-Japanese political organizations such as the Huang Tao, Asia Rehabilitation, etc.

It also helps to dispel the rumour that Lang Yu Ching, the head of the Huang Tao Wei, has been taken into the service of the Reformed Government which is a reflection on certain Japanese who have expressed warm appreciation of the work of Lang in the formation of the Nanking Government.

Tan Karbair

Superintendent.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm

Li

Information

John Robertson

DC (S.B.)

588.

99.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SECRET

REPORT

C. 3. 6, Special Branch

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D.

Date September 7, 1938

Subject Japanese Military Concentrations at Nanking

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

According to information from a fairly reliable source, several large contingents of Japanese troops have recently arrived at Nanking, where they are waiting for transportation facilities to the war fronts in the upper Yangtze Valley. It is reported that in their determined attempt to seize Hankow, the Japanese Military Headquarters are bringing up huge re-inforcements to the several fronts North and South of the Yangtze River in Kiangsi, Hupeh and Anhwei. The re-inforcements now in Nanking are reported to consist of thirteen divisions, numbering approximately 200,000 men.

It is further reported that the Japanese military authorities, who expected to take Hankow in two weeks' time have now extended the day of victory by another six weeks, owing to the recent Chinese successes seem to be holding up their advance.

According to information, as soon as Hankow is taken the Japanese Military Command will make a fresh attempt to set up a Central Government in China and it is possible will also make a new offer for the opening of peace negotiations with the Nationalist Government. It is stated that a great number of pro-Japanese politicians residing in Shanghai and Hongkong are speculating as to the political atmosphere in China following the occupation of Hankow by the Japanese. Those elements working in conjunction with Japanese are sparing no efforts to persuade Mr. Tang Shao Yi to head the proposed government, but the latter has so far shown no inclination to accept their offer. To secure the support and co-operation of the type of Chinese politicians as Mr. Tang Shao Yi seems to be the more desirable as the conviction is gaining ground

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

in Japanese circles that despite their military successes, they will be unable to solve the political and economic problems of China without the active and whole hearted co-operation of Chinese politicians who enjoy the respect and esteem of the Chinese people.

Another matter that worries the Japanese is the high morale of the Chinese Army. This phenomenon has completely upset the calculations of the Japanese military, who apparently expected that as soon as the war started the Chinese soldiers will give up their arms en masse. On the other hand, they are constrained to admit that there is noticeable a certain loosening in the morale of the Japanese fighting forces. Two Japanese M.P.'s who recently visited Shanghai after having paid a visit to the fronts bitterly criticized in private conversations the attitude of many Japanese in Shanghai for their lust for money and accessibility to "squeeze".

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Commr
Sir,
Information -
for what it is worth
Yhs Robertson
DC(SB)

Ref. No.



Shanghai Municipal Police,

August 30, 1938.

SUBJECT

Transfer of Consolidated Tax Bureau.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Acting Secretary, S.M.C. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of Police Report on the above subject.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

22- 31/1

SECRET.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date August 29, 1938.

Subject Transfer of Consolidated Tax Bureau.

Made ~~by~~ and

Forwarded by

It has been learned from a reliable source that the Consolidated Tax Bureau in Kiukiang Road, will be handed over to the administration of the Reformed Government at Nanking in the near future. Negotiations, which have been conducted for some time, have reached a definite agreement on this point, although there are still some details which form the subject of discussion.

Following the transfer of the Bureau and in recognition of his meritorious services, Mr. Chao Hsih Chun, the Chief of Bureau will be appointed to a very high position in the Ministry of Finance of the Reformed Government. It is hinted, that he may even become the next Minister of Finance in the "Reorganized Reformed Government."

The acquisition of the Bureau's revenue will greatly strengthen the financial position of the Reformed Government and in this connection the opinion is given expression that Nanking will adopt a much stronger attitude vis-a-vis the Municipal Council.

Hankin

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

REPORT

C.S.6, Special Branch ~~Room~~

Date ¹⁹³⁶ August 29, 1938.

Subject Transfer of Consolidated Tax Bureau.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

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Form A

D.C. (Special Branch)

E. Papp
Inspector.

Comm.

Information

Thos Robertson
D.C. (S.B.)

DBL.
30/8

30/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date August 25, 1938.

Subject..... Compensation to be paid by Reformed Government in connection
with deaths of employees whilst in the execution of their duty.
Made by..... and Forwarded by..... Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The Reformed Government of Nanking has issued an order published in the 9th issue of their gazette enforcing regulations governing the payment of compensations to relatives of employees who meet their death while attending to their duties :

\$100,000 in the case of 1st grade employees.

\$ 50,000 " " " " 2nd " "

\$ 20,000 " " " " 3rd " "

\$ 10,000 " " " " 4th " "

In case of employees being disabled physically or mentally as a result of murderous attacks they will be paid 50% of their salaries for the rest of their life.

While undergoing treatment in hospital, wounded officials will receive full pay in addition to hospital expenses.

The wife will be the legal person to claim compensation and in the absence of a wife, the sons or daughters may claim the compensation.

Copy to D.C. (Crime)

SOP

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm
Sw
Information
J. H. Robertson
D.C. (S-3)

cc

Ref. No.

81500
12 1 3

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
August 12, 1938

SUBJECT

Plans for Establishment of New Central Government
of China.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to **Secretary, S.M.C.**
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above **for Secretary General.**

1. Copy of a Police report dated August 11, 1938.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

81500
12 1 3

C.S. 6. Special Branch.
August 11, 1938.

Plans for Establishment of New Central Government
of China.

According to further information obtained, General Doihara and Mr. Chen Chung Fu have been sent to Shanghai to persuade Mr. Tang Shao Yi (唐紹儀), who is now living in retirement in the French Concession to become the head of the proposed New Central Government of China. In this connection, it is rumoured that a plot is afoot to employ whatever desperate measures, if necessary to kidnap Mr. Tang, to make him head of the new regime. The Japanese, it is reported, have pledged to spend the sum from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 for the "persuasion or kidnapping of Mr. Tang to Hongkew, as he is regarded the most desirable man to head the new regime. Attracted by this huge prize, a group of pro-Japanese Chinese officials are secretly planning to lure Mr. Tang out of his house and then abduct him to Hongkew. It is considered, however, now very doubtful if any attempt will be successful as the scheme has been exposed in time and adequate precautions have now been adopted to watch every caller coming to see Mr. Tang. The latter is determined to remain firm in his decision not to undertake anything against the interest of China under any circumstances.

It is further reported that Japanese Government circles in Tokyo are now convinced that the personnel that formed the two regimes in Peking and Nanking, namely the "Provisional Government of China" and the "Reformed Government of China" are not the type of men who can command the influence over the people. Mr. Chen's original proposal of taking in men from different political parties, especially the Kuomintang officials and the South-west elements, instead of those from the old Anfu clique, which had been out of the political arena for the past fifteen years, is a much wiser and more practical step. It appears, now that because these two regimes are

2.

dominated by Anfu people, they cannot be of any real use to the Japanese, who made very disappointing experiences with the leaders of the regimes during the past few months.

It has also been learned that the Japanese authorities are ready to abolish these two regimes to make way for a Central Government as soon as a suitable personnel for the new set-up has been secured.

Certified true copy.


.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

C.S.C. Special Branch. ~~SECRET~~

REPORT

Date August 11, 1938.

Subject Plans for Establishment of New Central Government of China.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

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10/11/38
Sec

for Sec Com
Sent 13/8/38



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

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It has also been learned that the Japanese authorities are ready to abolish these two regimes to make way for a Central Government as soon as a suitable personnel for the new set-up has been secured.

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Commr
Sir,
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (S.B.)

DBR
28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.C, Special Branch. ~~SECRET~~

REPORT

Date August 8, 1938.

Subject Re attached memorandum.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

With reference to the attached memorandum from D.C.(Special Branch) I have to report that the appearance of the attached exposé in the vernacular press is quite incidental. The article may have been published by persons connected with one of the intelligence organs of the Nationalist Government still functioning in Shanghai who are maintaining close connections with pro-Japanese elements. It may have been published by someone in the Reformed Government at Nanking or the Provisional Government at Peking, both of which are maintaining secret offices here for the surveillance of their activities. There still may be other sources which have interest in such and similar exposures which are bound to appear from time to time. It is also very doubtful, whether the editor himself of the "News Digest" knows the real person who gave this article for publication.

In this connection it came to my notice that many Chinese, who are working for Japanese are becoming more afraid of their own nationals than scared of their bread givers.



D.C.(Special Branch).

E. Papp
Inspector.

*Comm
Ser
Information
I do not suspect
leakage.
J. H. Robertson
DC (SB)*

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.To ^{Shanghai} Det. Paffin

Comms refers to a report submitted by you. He suspects the leakage is similar as the newspaper article fits in to a certain extent with your report.

I do not think there is a leakage as the Chinese from air Division on every possible occasion. The paper may have got it directly or indirectly from the same source from which your informant got his news.

223 B.

2

Shanghai Municipal Police

Headquarters.

Date

- 1 AUG. 1933

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

DC (SpBr)

This is very similar to - seen
report I received from you. I think it
was also found to see S.M.C. (for Sec Genl)
do you suspect - look something or is
the chance do you think?



Commissioner of Police

What do you think
— brought

472

2/11/11

August 6, 1938.

Morning Translation.

News Digest :-

THE PEIPING AND THE NANKING ADMINISTRATIONS TO
BE MERGED

General Doihara and Chen Chung-fu (陈中孚), a Chinese traitor, arrived in Shanghai from Formosa and North China respectively on July 31. They are staying at the Tung Ya Hotel (董亚旅馆) in Hongkew. They are not giving interviews because they have come here to carry out some important plot.

Before the formation of the "Reformed Government", Chen Chung-fu suggested that no new name be given the bogus government, that members of the Kuomintang be induced to participate in the government, that the Kuomintang flag be used, and that an anti-Communist and anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement be advocated. Chen's view was supported by General Matsui, then Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Central China, but was opposed by the young elements of the Japanese Special Service Section and by the Tokyo Government. Consequently Chen's plan did not succeed.

As the Provisional Government in North China and the "Reformed Government" have so far failed to carry out any meritorious work for the Japanese and have not won the confidence of the Chinese people, the Japanese are beginning to realize the failure of their plan. The Jap Office and the Cabinet have therefore decided to adopt Chen Chung-fu's suggestion and will merge the two governments and appoint a well known person at the head of the new organization.

Chen is strongly recommending the replacement of members of the Anfu Clique by old members of the Kuomintang so that the invasion of China by Japan may have the form of a civil war. It is learned that a certain prominent person whose co-operation Chen and the Japanese are seeking has refused to have anything to do with their plans.

News Digest :-

JAPANESE PLANS TO DEAL WITH GUERRILLAS

In order to deal with the Chinese guerrillas who are extremely active in the occupied areas in Central China, General Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Central China, has decided to establish a Bandit Suppression Headquarters.

The "Reformed Government" has been ordered to enlist 100,000 able-bodied Chinese from the occupied areas with which an army will be formed. Shimada, the Chief of Staff to General Hata, will be appointed Commander of the new army, the training of which will be undertaken by Major-General Ono. In addition, two Divisions of "Manchukuo" troops will be transferred from Manchuria to fight the guerrillas.

August 6, 1938.

Morning Translation.

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Body To Handle War Zone Goods For New Regime

Local Bureau Formed;

**"Frozen" Assets
Release Seen**

REMOVAL RULES PUBLISHED HERE

Confiscation Of Goods Possible; Owners Would Be Paid

A new bureau known as "Tung Chi Chu" to take charge of goods in war zones has been established by the "Reformed Government's" Executive Yuan.

Upon application of merchants the bureau will make investigations regarding goods within the war-stricken areas and facilitate their transportation.

Inquiries as to whether the supply of certain goods is ample or the demand for certain other goods is high within the war-stricken area, may also be made by the bureau upon application.

May Have Branches

The bureau will have a director, two secretaries, three departmental chiefs and a staff of 15 persons. When necessary, the bureau may establish branches in other cities.

Regarding the transportation and removal of goods from the war-stricken areas, a set of regulations has been published by the "Tung Chi Chu." The main points are:

All details of goods in the war zones must be registered by owners with the authorities, such as quantity, value and other data;

To Visit Spot

Agents of the "Tung Chi Chu," accompanied by Japanese officials, will proceed to the spot where the goods are stored and make investigations;

Upon completion of investigations, a report will be made to the Japanese military authorities, with whom rest all decisions as to how to deal with such goods;

When the Japanese military authorities have decided to return the goods to the owners, the latter will be notified by the "Tung Chi Chu," and then will be allowed to remove the goods after paying a small fee amounting to three per cent of the goods' assessed value;

Value Assessed

When the military authorities have decided to confiscate and detain such goods, their value will be assessed jointly by the "Tung Chi Chu" and Japanese officials and the owners will be compensated;

Should the military authorities decide to confiscate such goods, the reason or reasons for such action will be listed in a written document which will be forwarded to the owners through the "Tung Chi Chu."

C.D.S. Sub
C. 25
K 1/2

New Department Organized For Removal Of Goods

Reformed Government Announces Regulations That
Owners Must Obey In Order To Take Possession
Of Goods Stored In Various War Areas

A new bureau known as "Tung Chi Chu" to take charge of goods in war zones has been established by the Reformed Government's Executive Yuan, according to Chinese sources yesterday.

Upon application of merchants, the bureau will make investigations regarding goods within the war-stricken areas and facilitate their transportation.

Inquiries as to whether the supply of certain goods is ample or

the demand for certain other goods is high within the war-stricken area, may also be made by the bureau upon application.

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Regulations Announced

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All details of goods in the war zones must be registered by owners with the authorities, such as quantity, value and other data;

Agents of the "Tung Chi Chu," accompanied by Japanese officials, will proceed to the spot where the goods are stored and make investigations;

Upon completion of investigations, a report will be made to the Japanese military authorities, with whom rest all decisions as to how to deal with such goods;

When the Japanese military authorities have decided to return the goods to the owners, the latter will be notified by the "Tung Chi Chu," and then will be allowed to remove the goods after paying a small fee amounting to three per cent. of the goods' assessed value;

When the military authorities have decided to confiscate and detain such goods, their value will be assessed jointly by the "Tung Chi Chu" and Japanese officials and the owners will be compensated;

Should the military authorities decide to confiscate such goods, the reason or reasons for such action will be listed in a written document which will be forwarded to the owners through the "Tung Chi Chu."

G.C.D. S.H.
1/10/42

Investigation of Held-up Goods

New Office Established To Co-operate With The Japanese Military

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Upon application of merchants the bureau will make investigations regarding goods within the war-stricken areas and facilitate their transportation.

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Decisions by Military

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When the military authorities have decided to confiscate and detain such goods, their value will be assessed jointly by the "Tung Chi Chu" and Japanese officials, and the owners will be compensated;

Should the military authorities have decided to confiscate such goods, the reason or reasons for such action will be listed in a written document which will be forwarded to the owners through the "Tung Chi Chu."

6-20-41
P. 29/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S.2 Special Branch ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date May 2 19 38.

Subject Jen Yuan Tao (任援道) appointed Mayor of Nanking.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the report in the Shanghai Times of April 26, enquiries confirm that Jen Yuan Tao, Vice Minister of Communications and Acting Minister of Public Security, has been appointed Mayor of Nanking. He took over office on April 20. Although he is holding three important posts at Nanking, Jen Yuan Tao has very little to do in the former capital. He is said to have come to Shanghai staying in the Banzai Hotel, Hongkew.

Jen is a native of Changchow, age about 40. He received his education in the Military Academy in Japan. Returning to China he joined the Nationalist Army and saw service in Kwangtung and Kiangsi. He was once Vice Commander of an army corps. He disagreed with General Chiang Kai Shek in 1930 and left the Military Affairs Commission, of which he was a member.

Jen was originally a member of the Kuomintang. He received a telegram from Chiang Kai Shek to go to Hankow in November 1937 but failed to respond.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

38. 2/5.
D. C. (S. B.)



Nanking Mayor Is Appointed

General Jen Yuan-tao, Vice-Minister of Public Security of the Reformed Government, was on Sunday installed as Nanking's first postbellum Mayor.

His appointment, a spokesman for the Japanese Embassy announced yesterday, marked the disbandment of the Autonomous Commission which had governed Nanking for four months and the inauguration of a municipal administration.

The inauguration of the new civic regime was accompanied by city-wide celebrations.

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JR
26/4

SECRET
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____
S. 1. Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date April 13, 1938

Subject "Reformed Government for Central China" - recruitment of men
for Nanking Guard.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by C. S. S. S. S. S.

It is reported that Woo Zuan-voong (吳善逢), a native of Formosa, who is the Commander of Japanese Gendarmerie in Pootung, has been appointed Commander of the Guard for the "Reformed Government" at Nanking and that he has been ordered to recruit 360 Chinese in Shanghai to serve as guards. The required number of recruits have been enrolled and training of these men commenced on April 10 on a piece of vacant ground at Police Station Road, Pootung. They will be conveyed to Nanking upon completion of their training.

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

Copy to E.

D.C. (Special Branch)



SECRET
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxxx~~,
REPORT
Date April 13, 1938.

Subject: Biographies of the cabinet members of the "Reformed Government"
of the Republic of China."

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by

C. Gaudin

The "Reformed Government" of the Republic of China was formally inaugurated on March 28, 1938 at Nanking, and it is composed of two yuans and seven ministries headed by the following:-

Executive Yuan : Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志),
President.

Legislative Yuan: Wen Tsung-yao (溫宗堯),
President.

Ministry of Interior: Chen Chun (陳群),
Minister.

Hsia Gee-feng (夏奇峰),
Vice Minister.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs : Chen Loh (陳錄),
Minister.

Ministry of Finance: Chen Ching-tao (陳錦濤),
Minister.

Nyien Chia-ts (嚴家燾),
Vice Minister.

Ministry of Industry: Wong Tse-wei (王季惠),
Minister.

Sung Nun-nyi (沈能毅),
Vice Minister.

Ministry of Education: Chen Cheh-ming (陳則民),
Minister.

Koo Hao-zuan (顧浩鋈),
Vice Minister.

Ministry of Communications: Liang Hung-tse,
Minister.

Hu Zung-tai (胡祖泰),
Vice Minister.

Ministry of Public Security :

Chow Feng-chi (周鳳岐),
Minister, who was assassinated before the inauguration of the government.

Zung Yuan-tao (任援道),
Vice Minister, who acts as minister pending the appointment of a new minister.



FILE

DBL

20/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
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-2-

Made by Forwarded by

The following are the biographies of these appointees:-
Liang Hung-tse alias Liang Tsung-yee (梁宗業) is 55 years of age, native of Changloh Hsien, Fukien. In 1902, he sat and passed his examination for the degree of B.A. He continued his studies in the Peking Imperial University, from which he graduated in 1906, when he was appointed to the Institute of Research for Constitutional Reforms. Between 1911 and 1917, he served as counsellor to the Ministry of Justice of the Peking Government; compiler of the Codification Institute and Chief Secretary to the Peking Garrison Commander's Headquarters. During this period, he acted as one of the leading promoters of the Anfu Club led by Marshal Tuan Ch'i-jui. In 1918 he was appointed as a member of the Senate and concurrently secretary general to the Senate. In 1924 when Marshal Tuan Ch'i-jui was the Chief Executive of the Peking Government, he was appointed secretary general to the Government. In 1936, when Marshal Tuan Ch'i-jui arrived in Shanghai from Peking, the National Government appointed Liang Hung-tse advisor to the Military Affairs Commission.

Wen Tsung-yao alias Wen Ching-fu (溫欽甫) is 72 years of age, native of Dahsan Hsien, Kwangtung. After graduating from Queen's College, Hongkong, he was sent by the Government to America to continue his studies there. In 1908 Tang Shao-yi (唐紹儀) was appointed deputy special commissioner to negotiate for the conclusion of an Anglo-Thibetan commercial treaty, and he was named as deputy envoy to Thibet. In 1909, he joined the staff of the Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi as advisor on foreign affairs. In 1911,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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he participated in the Revolution, and later was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shanghai. In 1912 he was appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. In 1915 he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Kwangtung Military Government. In 1920 he acted as one of the seven directors of the Military Government. In 1921, he retired from politics and came to Shanghai, where he took up the position of director of the Kwangtung Fellow Countrymen's Association.

Chen Chun alias Chen Jen-ngoh (陳人鶴) is forty seven years of age, native of Changting Hsien, Fukien. After graduating from the Public Law College in Fukien, he entered the Meiji University, Japan, from which he later graduated. In the Kwangtung Garrison Commander's Headquarters he was a counsellor, attached to the Military Government in Kwangtung. When the Northern Punitive Expedition occupied Fukien in 1926, he was appointed Commissioner of Public Safety for Foochow and in 1927 to the post of chief of the Propaganda Commission of the Expedition to Shanghai. In 1928, he was a member of the Branch Political Council at Shanghai, during which period, he became acquainted with Tu Yueh-sung, Wong King-yoong, Chang Siao-ling and other leading figures, and made a fortune of \$600,000. His malpractices came to the notice of General Chiang Kai-shek, who dismissed him from office. He then joined the staff of the 26th Army commanded by the late General Chow Feng-chi, in the capacity of chief of the Army's Political Section. In 1930, he left this post and went to Peiping to engage in the movement to oust General Chiang Kai-shek, but this movement failed. Thereafter

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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.....Station,

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Forwarded by.....

he returned to Shanghai, and set himself up as a lawyer. At one time he was principal of the Tseng Sze Middle School at Shanghai.

Hsia Gee-feng is fifty one years of age, native of Tai Hsien, Kiangsu. In 1915 he was editor of the Eastern Times at Shanghai and became an instructor in the Fuhtan University in 1922. He was a member of China's delegation to the League of Nations and attended the International Labour Conference as advisor to the Chinese employers' representatives. He was a member of the Treaties Committee attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government. In 1932 when an armistice was contemplated in connection with the January 28 Incident, he was appointed advisor to the Chinese representatives, after which he served as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Central Political Council of the National Government.

Chen Loh alias Chen Jen-sien (陳任先) is sixty two years of age, native of Min Hou Hsien, Fukien. He graduated from the Shih Zang School, Hupeh, and pursued his advanced studies in the University of Paris. In 1907 he graduated from that institution and was appointed as a member of the Institute for Constitutional Reforms. During the period when Marshal Tuan Ch'i-jui was chief executive of the Peking Government, he acted as Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was appointed Resident General at Urga by the National Government, and later Minister to France. After his return from France, he was appointed vice chairman of the Treaties Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Date, 19

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Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Chen Ching-tao alias Chen Lai-sung (陳 嘉謨) is sixty nine years of age, native of Nanhai Hsien, Kwangtung. He graduated from Queen's College, Hongkong, after which he took the post of instructor at the school. In 1901 he was sent to the U.S.A. by the Imperial Government to continue his advanced studies at Columbia University from which he graduated in 1904 with the degree of M.S. He then entered Yale University, graduating 1906 with Ph.D. degree. Returning to China, he was honoured by the government as a "Han-lin" scholar. Between 1907 and 1910 he served as educational inspector for Kwangtung, counsellor to the Ministry of Education and supervisor of the Ta Ching Government Bank. After the establishment of the Republic of China, he was appointed Minister of Finance by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and when General Yuan Shih-kai became President of China, he served as a special envoy of the Ministry of Finance resident in London. In 1916 he assumed office as Minister of Finance in Marshal Tuan Ch'i-jui's cabinet, and acted concurrently as Minister of Foreign Affairs and head of the Salt Revenue Department. In 1920, he was Minister of Finance in the Kwangtung Military Government. In 1924 he was re-appointed Minister of Finance in the Peking Government, from which position he resigned in 1927, when he accepted a professorship in the Tsinghua University, teaching economics. In 1936 he was appointed by the National Government chairman of the Monetary System Reform Committee.

Nyien Chia-ts has not yet assumed office as Vice Minister of Finance.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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Station,

Date 19

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Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Wong Tse-wei is forty seven years of age, native of Amoy, Fukien. Graduating from Waseda University, Japan in 1915, he then proceeded to Formosa and was engaged in the business line. In 1921, he served as editor of the Kuo Feng Jih Pao in Peking and director of the Tseng Yi Jih Pao. In 1928 he was director of the Nanking Office of the Second National Army, from which he resigned shortly afterwards, returning to his native town in Fukien. In 1938 he came out of retirement and became a member of the Fukien's Sino-Japanese Economic Research Committee.

Sung Nun-nyi is forty five years of age, native of Donghsiang Hsien, Chekiang. In 1914 he graduated from the Nanyang College, Shanghai, and became a reporter on the Eastern Times, Shanghai. During this period he came in contact with military officers and politicians, and became acquainted with General Chang Hsueh-liang, and was appointed in 1928, counsellor to the Headquarters of the Vice Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, Navy and Air Force, and concurrently director of the Intelligence Department. In 1930 he was appointed director of the Government Printing Bureau in Peiping. He resigned this position in 1936 when General Chang Hsueh-liang was detained in consequence of his detention of General Chiang Kai-shek at Sian, Shensi, and came to Shanghai to live.

Chen Cheh-ming is fifty nine years of age, native of Soochow, Kiangsu, and graduated from the Nippon University, Japan. Honoured as a "Chu-jen" scholar by the Imperial Government and married to a Japanese, he started his career

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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as an instructor in the Tientsin Law College, later being appointed president of the Peking District Court. In 1932, he practised law in Shanghai and served as chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association. He later went to Soochow, practising law there and acting as Managing Director of the Soochow Power Company. In November, 1937, when the Japanese troops occupied Soochow, he was recommended by the Chief of the Pacification Section of the Japanese Army for Soochow as chairman of the "Soochow Autonomous Commission," and as he served in this position to the satisfaction of the Japanese, he was promoted to Minister of Education in the "Reformed Government."

Koo Hao-zuan is fifty five years of age, native of Wusih, Kiangsu, and a "Chu-jen" scholar. In 1908, he served as an instructor in the Peking University and in 1911 in the Tsinghua University. In 1924, he was director of the Peking Wine and Tobacco Public Sale Bureau from which position he resigned in 1928, when he accepted the post of head of the College of Arts of the Peking University.

Hu Zung-tai has not yet assumed the post of Vice Minister of Communications.

Zung Yuan-tao is forty eight years of age, native of Ithing Hsien, Kiangsu. Graduate of the Paoting Military Academy, he was a battalion commander, regiment commander and brigade commander during the period 1915 to 1922, stationed in Hupeh and Chekiang under the late General Sun Chuan-fang. In 1924 he was appointed head of the Munitions Section of the Ministry of War, later

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

succeeding to the post of chief of the Secret Service Department of the Ministry. In 1927, when the Northern Punitive Expedition reached Pukow, he had charge of the military rolling stock which belonged to the northern section of the Tientsin Pukow Railway held by the Peking Government. In 1936, he was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hopei and Charhar Political Council at Peiping. By virtue of this position he came in frequent contact with the Japanese, and after the Lukouchiao Incident, he went over to the Japanese side.

Copy *DE*

DBR

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

13/4

10.0.00.00

March 29, 1938.

Morning Translation

Standard and other local newspapers :-

"REFORMED GOVERNMENT OF CHINESE REPUBLIC" INAUGURATED AT NANKING

The "Reformed Government" in Nanking was inaugurated at 10 a.m. yesterday.

The following are the officials of the new administration :-

President of the Executive Yuan: Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志).
President of the Legislative Yuan: Wen Chung-yao (溫宗堯).
Minister of Interior: Chen Chun (陳群).
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Chen Loh (陳銘).
Minister of Finance: Chen Ching-tao (陳錦濤).
Minister of Industry: Wong Ts-huei (王子惠).
Minister of Education: Chen Cheh-min (陳則民).
Minister of Communications: Liang Hung-tse.
Vice Minister and concurrently Acting Minister of Public Security: Zung Yuan-tao (任援道).
Vice Minister of Interior: Au Gee-feng (夏奇峰).
Vice Minister of Finance: Nyien Chia-ts (嚴家祺).
Vice Minister of Communications: Hu Zung-tai (胡祖岳).
Vice Minister of Industry: Sung Nun-nyi (沈能毅).
Vice Minister of Education: Koo Hao-shuen (顧浩然).
Director of the Salt Revenue Bureau of the Ministry of Finance: Nyien Wei-nyoh (嚴為玉).
Chief of the Revenue Guards: Chen Dien-cha (陳田甲).

5. (Supr. Tan may be able to assist)

5 B R

29/3.

GD & SH

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88 24/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 121-1

REC'S

S.2 Special Branch ~~Division~~

REPORT

Date April 7 1938.

Subject Merging of the Peking Provisional Government and the
Reformed Government of Nanking.

Made by.....and.....Forwarded by.....Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to information from persons connected with the Dah Dao City Government, the Reformed Government of Nanking although it is backed up by Japanese influence differently from that in the North, has to depend on the Peking Administration for financial assistance for its maintenance and for development of the war torn areas. The Northern regime has control of the Chinese Government banks and salt offices in the North. It has confiscated a considerable amount of valuable estates and properties of ex-government officials and is in a better financial position. It has been confirmed that Miao Ping (缪斌), ex-Civil Governor of Kiangsu, representing Wang Keh Ming, Chairman of the Peking Provisional Government, visited Shanghai recently to exchange views with the prominent figures of the Southern regime and to discuss terms for financial assistance.

It is understood that the conditions proposed by the North include that the Southern Government will in future seek advice or instructions from the North in diplomatic affairs as well as in industrial administrations and to adopt uniform measures in revising Customs tariff.

Negotiations on this subject had been in progress prior to the formation of the Nanking Government and it is alleged that owing to the fact that certain of the conditions would render the Nanking regime almost subordinate to and dependent on the North, Mr. Tang Shao Yi changed his mind about taking part in the formation of the Southern government. It is also rumoured that Liang Hung Chih, Chief of the Executive Yuan of the Nanking regime, who is now in Peking with two other members of the government negotiating for financial assistance, had



FILE

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

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.....Station,

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Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

failed to put in an appearance at Nanking on March 16 when it was first proposed to inaugurate the government on that date. Wen Tsung Yao and Chen Chun had to return to Shanghai and made many efforts to persuade Liang to take up the new post.

It is expected that the amalgamation of the two governments will be effected as soon as the Japanese are in complete control of the Tsingpu Line when the seat of the amalgamated government will be set up at Peking.

Copy to E.

SBR

Jan. 1941
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

RECEIVED

TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL MERGE

Peking Regime To Give Nanking Material And Financial Aid

PEKING, April 5.—Officials of the Provisional and Reformed Governments of China to-day agreed on close collaboration and on the eventual merger of the two administrations. Officials of both regimes forswore any desire for the maintenance of two rival administrations in China.

The country, they agreed, should be administered on the basis of "One Nation, One Government."

Until their merger is permitted by conditions, the officials of the two Governments will make rehabilitation of the war-torn areas and the development of industry and commerce their main goals, Domei learnt.

To-day's decisions climaxed discussions which have been going on for the past four days between Mr. Liang Hung-chih, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Reformed Government, and high officials of the Provisional Government.

At these conversations, the functions of the two administrations were defined as follows:

The main tasks of the Reformed Government are to extend its influence deeper into the interior of Central China and to carry out rehabilitation on a vast scale;

The Provisional Government, carrying out similar activities in North China, will give the Nanking administration material and financial assistance.—Domei.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.
REGISTRY

SECRET

C.S. 6, Special *Narrative Division*
REPORT
Date *April 7, 1938.*

Subject (in full) *Serious friction existing between the Japanese Authorities*
and the Provisional Government at Peking.

Made by *and* Forwarded by *Inspector Papp.*

Enquiries indicate that a feud has developed between the Japanese Authorities and members of the Provisional Government at Peking over certain appointments in the Reformed Government of the Republic of China at Nanking. Major Sukumoto, officer in charge of the Political Section, demands to be given the prerogative to appoint his elects (names not known) in the Ministry of Finance and other ministries whereas the Provisional Government at Peking insist that the persons chosen by them and already appointed be retained.



Copy to *E.* **FILE**
DR
7/4
D.C. (Special Branch).

E. Papp
Inspector.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number: 1/2		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

appeared on the streets armed with rifles.

A close inspection of the sentry on duty at the intersection of Tiendong and North Szechuen Roads revealed that he was armed with a very old and dilapidated type of rifle and that the magazine appeared to be missing.

It has not yet been possible to obtain confirmation that the arms carried by these men are dummies or if they are in possession of ammunition.

R. L. L.
D.S.I.

W. H. Duncan
Sen. Det. 1/c. 9/6.

D.D.O. "C".

SECRET

List of motorcars and names of persons under which they are registered, seen at Shanghai Citizens' Society, 24 The Bund, between 11.20 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on 28/3/38

<u>Licence No.</u>	<u>Name registered</u>	<u>Address</u>
4051	M. Matsushita	958 Szechuen Road.
X 457	Lee Jung Rao (李永宝)	Lane 1051, 14, Sinza Rd.
X 8867	wong Nyan Chen (王亮臣)	18 Temple Lane.
8706	Japanese Consulate	
5349	Japan China Co.	98 Robison Road.
4265	Japanese Government Railways	24 The Bund.
X 8423	King Bu Teh (金步德)	517 Seymour Road.
10337	Sth. Manchurian Railway	24 The Bund.
X 5151	Chow Tung Shan (周東山)	344 Seymour Road.
8531	Nippon Products Co.	24 The Bund.
9231	-do-	-do-
5203	Japanese Embassy	
4148	K. Yabuki	24 The Bund.
2435	S. Tamba	210 Scott Road.
5154	S. Fujishima	215 Chapoo Rd.
8697	South Manchuria Railway	24 The Bund.
3237	-do-	-do-
4781	N. Isano	-do-
4804	S. Isada	1423 Sinza Road.
4142	Bin Ei Jen (任咏源)	Lane 24, 9, Yuhang Rd.
5798	Yee Tse Kong (徐志康)	462 Seymour Road.
880	Yoneda	64 Haining Rd.
4205	J. Mayene	24 The Bund.
4279	N. Watanabe	151 Sinza Rd.
4808	Domei	
4151	A. Mori	486 Woosung Road.
4173	J. Yasuda	231 East Paoshing Rd.

<u>Licence No.</u>	<u>Name registered</u>	<u>Address</u>
4599	M. Owari	Lane 308, 9, Boone Road.
1479	Chuka Dyeing Works	1402 Pingliang Road.
X 4286	Doon Da Yu (董大宇)	85A/770 Bubbling Well Road and 14 Museum Road.
10195	Kamuhide Mako	845 North Szechuen Road.
8751	Japanese Consulate	
1474	-do-	
4537	S. Tokashima	632 Dixwell Road.
3687	J. Funatsa	Lane 608, 35, Yu Yuen Road.
5316	T. Masutomi	131 Kiangse Road.
X 2515	R.B. Muirhead (British)	68/433 Avenue Haig.
X 2928	Yih Ziang Yia (叶蔭佳)	13/171 Rue P. Dugout.
5463	K. Arie	65 Boone Road.
8082	A.V. White (British)	541 McLeod Road.
X 2984	Huang Yie Ngo (汪一鵠)	200 Route Ghisi.
6603	S. Bochlen (Russian)	91/7 Route Remi.
X 1996	E. J. Earby (British)	359 Avenue du Roi Albert (Apt. 5).
8745	Tso Yeu Ming (蔡佑民)	Lane 381, House 5, Hart Road.
X 1302	W.A. White (British)	401 Rue Frelupt.

8867 Wong Nyan Chen, 18 Temple Lane

Manager of the Foh Sing Flour Mill, committee member of the Shanghai Citizens' Society. Actually residing at 14 Temple Lane; 18 Temple Lane being the residence of his brother.

8423 King Bu Teh, 517 Seymour Road

Reported to be an architect. Was seen crossing Garden Bridge in the same motor car on March 7, 1938.

4286 Doon Da Yu, 85A/770 B'Well Road
and 14 Museum Road.

Well known local architect. Assisted in designing the buildings of the Shanghai City Government in the new Civic Centre.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

REPORT

C.S.G. Special Branch. ~~xxxxxx~~ *8155D*

Date May 11, 1938.

Subject Tentative Plans for Rehabilitation of the Country.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

It is learned that members of the Executive Yuan of the Reformed Government, whose temporary offices are located in the New Asia Hotel, are at present engaged in devising plans for the immediate relief of the farmers. They are drawing up rules and regulations, which will facilitate the return of refugee farmers back to their lands. As an inducement, they will be offered free seeds and given small loans. They will be allowed to cultivate not only their own soil but also any other land in the vicinity, which they are able to till and for which they will also be supplied with free seeds. It was agreed that for land temporarily sequestrated in this manner compensations will be paid to the real owners in the amount of \$4 per mow.

The regulations further provide that the farmers will have to return a certain portion of the loan at the end of the harvest.

These plans aim to serve the immediate needs of the country but it is learned that they are also making investigations for the working out of a "Five Year Plan" for the general rehabilitation of the country. No details concerning this plan are yet available.

FILE

Copy to E

DBB

D.C. (Special Branch)

E. Papp
Inspector.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

CP. H.
DC (S.B.)

MB
11 MAY 1938
RECORDED

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRETC.S. 6, Special Branch. ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date May 6, 1938.

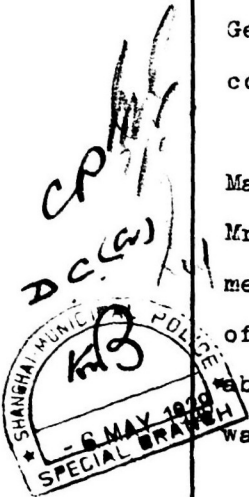
Subject Finances of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp

It is learned that owing to disagreements over the selection of certain incumbents in the Reformed Government, Major Kusumoto, the officer-in-charge of the Political Section, withheld disbursement of \$3,000,000 which fund was to have been paid to the newly established body when it was inaugurated and contributed only one-tenth of that sum. He is said to be advancing now \$300,000 per month towards the support of the new regime from proceeds of collections of the General Tax Office for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. It is further reported that Major Kusumoto is refusing to hand over the General Tax Bureau and the Salt Administration Bureau to the control of the Reformed Government for the same reason.

On account of the nominations in the new regime, Major Kusumoto is also said to have had some differences with Mr. Usuda (W/17), officer-in-charge of the Political Department in Central China, who was responsible for the organization of the new Nanking regime. Mr. Usuda returned to Tokyo about a fortnight ago and it is not known how the question was settled.

In view of these circumstances, the treasury of the Reformed Government is said to be in a state of great difficulty and the important figures of the puppet regime are exploring every avenue to raise funds to meet urgent needs. Their activities include removal of properties from the war affected areas in Shanghai. Having secured the consent of the Japanese Military Authorities, hereafter goods stored by Chinese merchants in Hongkew, Nantao, Pootung and Yangtszepoo



FILE

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10/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

areas valued over \$50,000 may be removed with the "help" of the new regime, otherwise the goods are liable to confiscation. Removals of goods which are worth less than the aforementioned figure will continue to be handled by Formosans and other nationals.

This information refers primarily to the financial status of the Reformed Government and not to that of the Ta Tao City Government, several members of which are known to be "in the money" now.

Copy to E.

D.S.

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

6/5.
F A to D C. (Sp. Br.)

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— *Misc. 254/38.*

C Division.
Hongkew Police Station.
May 8, 19 *38.*

Diary Number: *1.*

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Armed Pao An Tiu Guards of the
"Reformed Government" of the
Republic of China on duty at
the New Asia Hotel.

Sir,

This morning (May 8) uniformed members of the Pao An Tiu (Peace Preservation Corps) of the "Reformed Government" of the Republic of China armed with rifles and carrying bandoleers were observed to have been posted for guard duty at the main entrance to the New Asia Hotel and also at the intersection of North Szechuen and Tiendong Roads in rear of the Chinese Post Office.

The men are part of a large detachment of the Pao An Tiu who took up duties at the New Asia Hotel about one month ago. They are at present billeted in the Asia Apartments, North Szechuen Road, and are under the supervision of the Japanese Military Gendarmerie and several Chinese non-commissioned officers. Their presence in the vicinity of the New Asia Hotel is apparently a precautionary measure adopted by the authorities for the purpose of protecting and safeguarding the lives of the many high official of the "Reformed Government" who daily frequent and reside in the hotel.

This is the first occasion that the men have

mb
20 MAY 1938
1938

S. 1.
DBP
6. J. J. S. 1/2
E. 1/2

SECRET
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *8/100D*

REPORT

Date March 31, 19 38.

Subject (in full) People attending the Yokohama Specie Bank Building,
Shanghai Citizens' Society, on March 28th.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

In accordance with instructions from D.C. (Special Branch) the following motor cars (List attached) arrived at the Yokohama Specie Bank Building on March 28th between 11.20 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., when a meeting in celebration of the inauguration of the new Central China Government took place in the Shanghai Citizens' Society offices at that address.

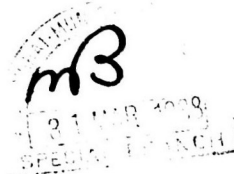
C. Crawford
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

*Any information re these
marked*

*G.D.I. Lih
E. 3 1/3*

hux 30/3



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. I., Special Branch. ~~XXXXXX~~ 38

REPORT

Date April 3, 1938.

Subject. Letter addressed to the editor of Ta Mei Wan Pao from "50-Men Reform Anti-Japanese Corps of Liangsu-Chekiang Bandits".

Made By X and Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAdie.

Reference attached translation from the Ta Mei Wan Pao edition of 28.3.38, the letter in question was obtained by D.S.I. MacAdie from the Evening Post & Mercury through the News Editor, Mr. L.C. Ford, on 2.4.38.

The letter which is attached appears word for word in the newspaper article. The attached extract therefore contains a substantial translation of the letter.

DC (C)



D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).



接得之怪函

外，大美晚報又於日前接得一奇怪之函件，似為中國愛國團體所發者原函云「主筆先生：我們是江浙的土匪，我們是社會的蛀蟲，我們不懂得愛國，我們更不懂得什麼叫政治，什麼叫主義，在一星期前我們混進這魔鬼世界來了昨日讀閱貴報載有幾個老不死又組織「華中政府」，更有不要臉的東西更要慶祝這偽政府，並且結隊遊行，哈哈！我們就為你們而來，我們所有的是不與命及三十七個手榴彈。我們請牠們嘗嘗味兒，我們的奉送，並沒有什麼目的，我們希望將此信請照登公告全體市民，不要參加這不要臉的集會，就此完必，（必字原文），再會！江浙土匪五十人自新抗日團全體團員團長龍快超叩會議決，在牠們慶祝中我全體出動。」

March 29, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao (March 28) :-

"TA MEI WAN PAO" RECEIVES A STRANGE LETTER

A few days ago, the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" received a strange letter, apparently sent by a Chinese patriotic organization. The letter reads as follows :-

"To the Editor,

"We are bandits in Kiangsu and Chekiang. We do not know what patriotism is nor do we understand politics or principles. A week ago, we entered this world of devils.

"Yesterday, your paper published a report that several old fellows were forming a 'Central China Government' and that certain shameless things intend to celebrate the inauguration of this puppet government by forming groups to hold processions in the Foreign Settlements.

"Ha! Ha!! We have come to this place to deal with all of you. We have 37 hand grenades and we want you all to taste these grenades. We are sending you this letter without any special object. We hope that your paper will publish this letter to tell residents throughout Shanghai not to take part in that shameless meeting.

"Good-bye!

Lung Ya-chao (龍亞超), Chief of
the 50-Men Reform Anti-Japanese
Corps of Kiangsu-Chekiang Bandits,
and its entire body of members.

"It has been decided at a meeting that all our members be mobilized during the celebrations".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch - S.1 Station,

REPORT

Date April 5, 1938.

Subject (in full) Extract from "Standard" dated March 29, 1938 entitled

"Aeroplane Falls In Whangpoo."

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

C. Casford J. J.

In regard to the endorsement of the D.C. (Special Branch) appearing on the attached report dated March 31, I have to state that further enquiries have been made and Father Jacquinot has been approached, but the essence of the information gained remains the same as contained in the report of March 30 submitted by D.S.I. Logan to the effect that the story is entirely groundless.

D. S. Pitts.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBS.
57.

MB
1938

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date April 2, 1938.

Subject Promoters of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Fapp

According to information received, the plans for the organization of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China were devised by Mr. Kuda, a high Japanese official who made his headquarters the New Asia Hotel in Tiendong Road. He was assisted by Major Kusumoto, officer in charge of the Political Section of the Military Command in Central China, Mr. Shimidu, leader of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Dr. Tongu, President of the Foo Ming Hospital. These persons are experts on Chinese affairs and have a large number of Chinese friends and acquaintances in Shanghai.

It is reported that the Japanese authorities have spent over \$5,000,000 in connection with the organization of the new government and that on account of the continued postponement of its inauguration, the Japanese promoters of the new regime were getting restive, especially as they were anxious to stage the show without any further delays mainly to justify the spending of this huge amount of money assigned for this purpose. In this connection it has been learned that the Chinese members of the new government have been paid various large sums for their willingness to co-operate in the setting up of the new regime.

CP.
D.C. (C)
MB.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
4/4

Copy to E.

DR

E. Fapp
Inspector.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Special Branch
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. **MISC.180/3**

Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date **April 1st, 1938**

Subject (in full) **RECEPTION AT THE NEW ASIA HOTEL**

Made by **D.S.I. WANTALA RE.** Forwarded by

Sir,

To celebrate the inauguration of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China government officials held a reception at the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road at 12 noon April 1, 1938, and was attended by approximately 600 Japanese and Chinese guests. The hotel was gaily decorated with bunting for the occasion.

The reception concluded at 2.30 p.m. and whilst in progress all approaches to the hotel were heavily guarded by the Military Gendarmerie and Japanese Naval Landing Party.

As far as can be ascertained no untoward incident occurred.

Copy to S.I.

Sen. Det. I/C.

D.D.O."C"

D.O."C" Div.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. I.
D.S.I.



des B
DB

Translation from the local German newspaper entitled
"OSTASIENISCHER LLOYD", dated 22.3.38.

840

On Monday, when the Chinese were celebrating the inauguration of the new government, they were to enter the Settlement at the Ironman Road sector but were prevented from entering the Settlement by the British sentries. One of the Chinese, or possibly a Japanese dressed in Chinese clothing, threatened a major of the British forces by holding a pistol pointed at the major's breast. Japanese military police, who were also refused entry to the Settlement, likewise threatened another British officer.

The Commander of the British troops in Shanghai lodged a protest yesterday with General Matsui in which he declared that, in future, the British troops would adopt suitable measures in order to prevent such acts of violence or attempts to enter by force the British defense zone of the Settlement.

MB

DCSB

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100

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I. Special Branch *Station*

REPORT

Date March 31, 1938.

Subject (in full) Re Extract from March 29th issue of "Standard" entitled

"Aeroplane falls in Whangpoo."

Made by D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by *C. Garfield*

In accordance with the instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) on report on above subject, dated 30/3/38, the attached file was shown to Mr. Ogden, Consul, British Consulate-General at 10.30 a.m., 31/3/38. Mr. Ogden expressed himself as being pleased that the matter had been brought to his notice and stated that he will now be able to have the management of the "Standard" brought before the Consul-General and warned.

Logan
D.S.I.

dbk.
313.
1

D.C. (Special Branch)

*Appears possible some such
incident did occur. Fitch J.
did settle up a disturbance
the way handle of plane of
henry.*

MB
21 MAR 1938

LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch, ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date March 30, 19 38.

Subject (in full) Re Extract from March 29th Issue of "Standard"

entitled "Aeroplane falls in Whangpoo"

Made by D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by A.S.I. Logan

Regarding the report published in the Standard of March 29, 1938, to the effect that a Japanese airplane fell into the Whangpoo at Nantao on March 28, enquiries have been made at the Nantao Police Bureau and the Refugee zone in Nantao and it has been ascertained that the report is entirely groundless.

W. Logan

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Let Mr. Ogden see

MB

RECEIVED 1938

S.I.
In attention

DBB

3/3

Aeroplane Falls in Whangpoo

A number of aeroplanes were detailed by the local Japanese military authorities to distribute pamphlets and copies of the 'Nanking People's News' (南京人民报) over Shanghai and along the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways. One of these planes fell into the Whangpoo at Nantao at about 3 p.m., drawing a hail of derisive cheers from the Chinese ashore. Japanese gendarmes in the vicinity immediately charged the Chinese with their rifles, injuring many persons. Father Jacquinot of the Refugee Zone opened negotiations and prevented the incident from becoming more serious.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of the attached.

(Undated).
28-3-38.

193

Programme for the General Meeting in celebration of
the establishment of the New Government of the Chinese
Republic by Shanghai Citizens.

Assembling

&

Raising of Flag

} Time: 11.00 a.m.. Place: University,

The Dah Hsia

Cnu. Road

(Sketch attached).

CONFIDENTIAL

- (1) Opening of the Meeting.
- (2) Music.
- (3) Committee taking their seats.
- (4) Firing of Guns and the Raising of the Flag.
- (5) The Paying of respect to the National Flag by
the whole attendance.
- (6) Chairman's speech.
- (7) Congratulating speeches by the public.
- (8) Reading of congratulating messages.
- (9) Three cheers of 'Long Live' by the whole attendance.
- (10) The procession.
- (11) Dispersal.

(Attached a yellow cloth badge for the meeting).

Translation: The Meeting for the celebration
of the establishment of the New
Government of the Chinese Republic
by the Shanghai Citizens.



51
880
293
8/24/38
P. 24/3

[illegible]

NEW GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED YESTERDAY



Shown above are officials of the new Reformed Government of the Republic of China which was established in Nanking yesterday. Reading from left to right, front row: Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, President of the Judicial Yuan; Mr. Liang Hung-chih, President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Communications. Second row: Mr. Wang Tzu-hu, Minister of

Industry; Mr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance; Mr. Chen Lu, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Chen Tze-min, Minister of Education; Mr. Chen Chun, Minister of the Interior. In the third row are the vice-ministers of the various departments of the Government.

[Pre.]

CROSSED FLAGS AT NEW ASIA HOTEL



The New Asia Hotel, on North Szechuen Road, behind the Post Office, had a plentiful display of the old "five-barred" yags of the former Peking Government yesterday morning to mark the inauguration of the new Government at Nanking. Floating from the top of the hotel was a large flag, while numerous smaller emblems flew from windows. Photo shows the "five-barred" flag crossed with the Japanese nation flag at the entrance to the hotel which, it is understood, will be the local headquarters of the new regime. [World News.]

29/3
C-29/3

Formal Inauguration Of New Government Formed In Nanking Yesterday

Colourful And Important Scene Staged In Former
Headquarters Of Nationalist Government;
Manifesto Sets Out Aims And Objects

TO AMALGAMATE LATER WITH REGIME IN PEKING; TO RELIEVE PEOPLE

NANKING, March 28.—The new Reformed Government of the Republic of China was established here to-day at noon.

The locale was the former headquarters of the Nationalist Government, hardly scarred by the hostilities of last December.

With the exception of a few buildings, including the flag-bedecked Central Hotel and Government headquarters, no decorations were in evidence in the city.

The inaugural ceremony was opened at 10 o'clock in the morning to the strains of the "Ching Yun Ko," the newly-composed national anthem, "Ching Yun" signifying "clouds of good omen discernible in times of peace."

Five-Barred Flag

The five-barred flag of the new Government was raised to the top

of the gates to the compound, as Mr. Liang Hung-chih, President of the Executive Yuan, and guests gathered in the courtyard.

Mr. Liang pulled a cord unfurling a huge five-barred flag of the new administration.

Japanese naval aeroplanes, meantime, engaged in a sham dog-fight and power-diving practice, adding a grim note to the proceedings.

Members of the new regime, the guests, most of whom were Japanese military, naval and diplomatic officials, and members of the Nanking Autonomous Commission then trooped into the dimly-lit main hall, where they bowed three times to the new flag.

The hall was the same in which Mr. Lin Sen, the aged President of the Nationalist Government formerly received the credentials of foreign envoys.

To the hushed audience, Mr. Hung read a manifesto announcing the establishment of the new Government.

Terms Of Manifesto

Beginning with an attack on "self-seeking and depraved individuals in high Governmental positions" whose manipulations had brought the affairs of State to a

"lamentable plight," Mr. Liang emphasized that the primary duty of the new regime is "to restore the territorial sovereignty of the Republic as it existed prior to the outbreak of the hostilities."

"In pursuing this aim," the manifesto said, "negotiations will be started to restore the ties of amity and to end the deplorable strife between neighbouring States whose people are of the same race."

The manifesto emphasized that the Reformed Government is temporary in nature and "is established without any intention of contending with the administration of the Provisional Government."

"Functions pertaining to a central government which cannot be delegated will continue to be performed by the Provisional Government (in Peking) in consultation with the Reformed Government."

"As soon as communications are restored on the Tsin-pu and Lung-Hai Railways, the Reformed Government will amalgamate itself with the Provisional Government. It is not our desire to have two rival governments functioning within the country."

Congratulatory Messages

Congratulatory messages were next read by Major-Gen. Torashiro Kawabe, representing General Shinroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese troops in Central China; Rear Admiral Rokuo Sugiyama, Chief of Staff of the China Sea Fleet, representing Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Commander of the Fleet; and Mr. Shinroku Hidaka, Consul-General in Shanghai, representing Mr. Masayuki Tani, Minister-at-Large.

The ceremony was concluded to the strains of the "Ching Yun Ko."

Immediately afterwards, the members of the new regime gathered on the front steps of the building to pose for a photograph, later repairing to the first floor for the banquet.

The gathering was once again photographed within the building.

Firecrackers And Parade

As the guests left the banquet room at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, the firecrackers were set off with a terrific roar, while 30,000 residents of Nanking staged a parade, which wound its way through the streets.

Many buildings flanking the streets through which the procession slowly progressed, still bore Nationalist insignia.

Mr. Liang acknowledged the cheers of the paraders from the steps of the Government building.

Most of the members of the new Government wore the traditional jacket-down formal combination. Members of numerous bands strutted along in gold-braided uniforms and plumed caps.

Other Messages

Congratulatory messages were received by the Government from Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kan'in, Chief of the Army General Staff; Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiro-tasu Fushimi, Chief of the Naval General Staff; Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, General Gen Sugiyama and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, respectively War and Navy Ministers.

Messages were also received from General Count Hsuehchi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in North China, and Lieut.-General Motoo Fushino, Commander of the Formosan Garrison.

These messages were read during the ceremony in the Japanese and Chinese languages.

A statement from Masayuki Tani, Minister-at-Large, who was represented by Mr. Hidaka, read:

"Recognizing the importance of Sino-Japanese amity in securing everlasting peace in the Orient, the Japanese Government had spared no effort to foster friendly relations between the two countries."

"It was a matter of great regret that the Nationalist Government deliberately opened hostilities against Japan and resorted to unscrupulous anti-Japanese and pro-Communist policies."

"At present, it is sacrificing everything to protracted resistance to Japan. The innocent and peaceful Chinese people are thus deprived of the means of livelihood and pressed to the verge of ruin."

"The Japanese Government is deeply sympathetic towards these unfortunate people. The Provisional Government of the Republic of China, founded in Peking on the basis of opposition to the party form of government and Communism, has done much for the recovery of peace and order in China."

"However, this Government's jurisdiction was confined to a limited part of the country, and the people of Kiangsu and Chekiang were left at the mercy of maladministration and anarchy."

To Meet Needs Of People

"We are now gratified to witness the inauguration of a new Government to meet the urgent need of the people in this area for guidance in the rehabilitation of Central China."

"We pledge full support to the policy of the new Government of securing everlasting peace in East Asia in collaboration with the neighbouring countries."

"It is hoped that the new Government will, when the proper time arrives, join the Provisional Government for the common goal of liquidating the misrule of the Nationalist Government."

"We extend hearty congratulations to the 400,000,000 people of China on the birth of a New China, where people will be able to live in full contentment."

The Personnel

NANKING, March 28.—Headed by Mr. Liang Hung-chih, who concurrently presides over the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Communications, the new Reformed Government of the Republic of China includes:

Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, President of the Judicial Yuan;

Mr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance;

Mr. Chen Lu, Foreign Minister;

Mr. Chen Chun, Minister of the Interior;

Mr. Wang Tzu-hu, Minister of Industry;

Mr. Chen Tse-min, Minister of Education;

Mr. Jen Yuan-tao, Vice-Minister and concurrently Acting Minister of Public Security.—Domei.

NEW ADMINISTRATION SET UP IN NANKING

In the but slightly scarred former headquarters of the Chiang Kai-shek Government in Nanking yesterday at noon there was inaugurated the new "Reformed Government of the Republic of China" which will administer the territories in Central China which have been wrested from the hands of the Chiang Government by the Japanese troops. The new administration is headed by Mr. Liang Hung-chih, who was connected with the former Peking Government, and according to the statement made by Mr. Liang at the inauguration ceremony it is temporary in nature and "is established without any intention of contending with the administration of the Provisional Government." "Functions pertaining to a Central Government," said Mr. Liang, "which cannot be delegated will continue to be performed by the Provisional Government in Peking in consultation with the Reformed Government. As soon as communications are restored on the Tsinpu and Lunghai Railways, the Reformed Government will amalgamate itself with the Provisional Government. It is not our desire to have two rival Governments functioning within the country." Earlier in the manifesto it was declared that the manipulations of "self-seeking and depraved individuals in high Government positions" had brought the affairs of State to a "lamentable plight" so that the primary duty of the new régime was to "restore the territorial sovereignty of the Republic as it existed prior to the outbreak of the hostilities" and in pursuing this aim, negotiations would be started to restore the ties of amity and to "end the deplorable strife between neighbouring States whose people are of the same race." The new administration certainly starts life with the full approval of the highest Japanese authorities for congratulatory messages were received by it from Field-Marshal Prince Kan-in, Fleet-Admiral Prince Fushimi, Mr. Hirota, General Sugiyama, Admiral Yonai, General Count Terauchi, Lieut.-General Furusho, Mr. Masayuki Tani, General Hata and Vice-Admiral Hasegawa. General Hata, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China, says it is a matter of satisfaction to the Japanese Army that the new regime, acting in close concert with the Provisional Government in Peking, "makes its fundamental policies the establishment of peace in the Far East, destruction of Communism, eradication of one-party despotism, elevation of the moral principles of the East, relief of co-nationals, and friendly intercourse with neighbouring countries."

A glance at the names of the men who have been selected to form the new Nanking administration shows them to be persons of good standing. Two of them, Mr. Chen Chin-tao, selected as Minister of Finance, and Mr. Chen Lu, whose post is that of Foreign Minister, have been associated with the Chiang régime. Mr. Chen Chin-tao was appointed Chairman of the Ministry of Finance Currency Reform Committee in January, 1935, and the circumstances under which he has broken with the Hankow Government are not known. Mr. Chen Lu was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in May,

1936. The task which they have undertaken can be no easy one in view of the condition of the territory which it will fall upon them to administer. General Hata thus describes that condition: "At the present time the miserable condition of the people in Central China, who have been subjected to the tyrannical administration of the Chiang Kai-shek régime, lost their homes and been deprived of their employment, is quite beyond description. Relief for them cannot be postponed even a day." No-one will disagree with this last phrase of General Hata's but it remains to be seen whether the new administration will secure wide support and co-operation among the Chinese public in this part of the country. It must be admitted that the Provisional Government in Peking has secured considerable general acceptance

but the Chiang Kai-shek régime never had any real grip over the affections of the people of North China who preferred their local leaders and who had been so often offended by the "carpet-bagging" methods of the Kuomintang. In Central China, however, the case was different and in Nanking and Shanghai particularly the Nationalist Government made a deep impression. Although the Kuomintang itself was held by many in suspicion, the Generalissimo and certain other members of the Government were personally popular. Whether a totally new régime, given the support of the Japanese military, will be able to secure general goodwill is another question. Against this, however, must be placed the inexorable fact that some sort of civil administration for the areas in Central China in the occupation of the Japanese is absolutely necessary. Call it "puppet régime" as one may, it is clear that such wide areas cannot be left in a state of indefinite anarchy. The welfare of millions of Chinese people demands something better. Someone must get the economic system running again, raise taxes and see that they are spent upon necessary public works and policing and sanitation. It is much better that this should be done by a Chinese organization than attempted directly by the Japanese military. And in this connection, it seems to us that by laying down a policy of "scorched earth" and "non-co-operation with puppets in occupied areas" policy, the Chiang régime has made a psychological error in that it is indirectly encouraging the war to take on the character of a civil war rather than a war between two different nations. Meanwhile, the future is certainly darkly obscure and it is impossible to prophesy what is likely to happen. It is apparent that only a military victory can save the Hankow régime and although Chiang's troops are making a good stand on the Yellow River line it is doubtful whether they can shake the Japanese forces of occupation.

Japan Said Not To Be Interested

**Reply Given By Foreign
Office Spokesman
In Tokyo**

TOKYO, March 28.—"Japan is not interested," said a Foreign Office spokesman in an interview with Reuter to-day when asked concerning the Central China regime. He declined to discuss the matter.

The "Japan Times," in a leading article on the Central China regime, makes the comment that it "marks another epoch in the building up of a new era in China."

"Hoping for the stabilization of East Asia and friendly co-operation with China," the paper continues. "Japan will give her best efforts in assisting the two new Chinese Governments. . . ."

"The mistaken policy of General Chiang Kai-shek has caused the Sino-Japanese conflict but, as subsequent developments have proved it has also brought better conditions to the Chinese people."—Reuter.

WARNING ISSUED BY NEW REGIME

Will Not Recognize New Contracts Made After This Date

NANKING, March 28.—Contracts and treaties concluded between the National Government and any provincial administration with foreign Powers and individuals will not be recognized by the new P. formed Government of the Republic of China.

This was announced this morning by Mr. Shen Neng-i, spokesman for the new regime, in his first interview with the press.

The statement read:

"The Reformed Government of the Republic of China will respect the just rights of foreign nationals and governments in China according to principles of international law and usage.

"However, following the founding of this Government, it will not recognize treaties or contracts entered into after to-day by foreign Powers with the so-called National Government and various provincial authorities in China.

"Likewise, it will not assume responsibility accruing from such agreements."—Domei.